The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,284.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
—— including postage..... „ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 20th July, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Madras	2
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada	4
„ Narrakal	24	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Colombo	27	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Galle	28	„ False Point	7
„ Negapatam	30	Arrive Calcutta	8

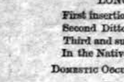
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from which they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	July.	Down.	August.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Fao	13
„ Guadur	31	„ Bushire	17
	Aug.		
„ Muscat	1	„ Linga	19
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Linga	4	„ Muscat	23
„ Bushire	7	„ Guadur	25
„ Fao	8	„ Kurrachee	28
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	31

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Martaban, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Saturday, the 17th July, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

Messrs. M. B. Cohen & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

Livery Stables.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

F. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Buggies, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

Street's Indian and Colonial Mercantile Directory.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, the West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places of interest to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

Musical Boxes, Jewellery, Clocks.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

Favre, Leuba, & Co.

Warranted Watches.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

Favre, Leuba, & Co.

Keyless Watches.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bench Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

Favre, Leuba, & Co.

Rs. 50 Silver Watch.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

Favre, Leuba, & Co.

Rossel et and Co.
Established 1838.
Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Engravers.
6, Meadow Street,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

Rossel et and Co.

Medicine Chests.—D. S. Kemp & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their fullest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Kemp's Liquor Chirettinæ, or Solution of Saccharo-Chirettine,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

Infallible Remedy

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

Goa Powder.

Mentioned in the New Indian Pharmacopœa,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Sulphuricus) ..... 12 as. „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

The Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship Magdala, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st July.

Stearns, Hobart, & Co.

Overland Passengers.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

Requirements.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
6 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
½ „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Consignees of CARGO per ship Mogul, from W. Australia, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take DELIVERY of the same, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the Mogul.

Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, advertised to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on this date, at 2 P.M., has been DEFERRED till THURSDAY, the 29th July next, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April, 1869, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Company are CLOSED from 15th to 29th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 15th July, 1869.

Reduction of Rates.—The undersigned are now PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on behalf of the LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in Elphinstone Circle, at the following reduced rates:—

	Months. 12	6	3	1
	as per cent.	as per cent.	as per cent.	as per cent.
Buildings used exclusively as Mercantile Offices, Banks, or Dwelling Houses	8	6	4	3
Buildings wholly or partly occupied as Warehouses. Warranted no hazardous goods deposited	10	7	4	3
Allowing Hazardous goods	14	9	6	4

STENHOUSE & Co., Agents,
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

Fraser and Miller, Engineers, Boiler Makers, General and Ship Smiths, Iron and Brass Founders, Girmac Iron Works, Bombay, Manufacturers of Iron Girders, Tanks, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work.

F. and M. are in a position to execute orders from England on very favourable terms.

Bombay, 16th July, 1869.

Ships' and Engineers' Log-Books just received, plain and printed.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

The Opisometer, by Elliott; a convenient little instrument for measuring distances on Maps, Plans, etc.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

The Patent Pedometer, in silver case, by Payne & Co., Rs. 75. This Instrument will indicate with great accuracy the distance travelled either on foot or upon horseback.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Chesterman's Steel Spring Self-Winding Tapes: each consist of a single ribbon of steel very carefully graduated, which upon being released coils itself to a strong electro-plated case. 3 feet Rs. 3; 6 feet Rs. 5-8; 9 feet Rs. 7-8; 12 feet Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Stencil Plates for the Engrossment of Legal Documents.—The following Words and Phrases are now available in the OLD ENGLISH CHARACTER at Rs 2 per dozen letters. In the saving of time alone these will soon pay their first cost, whilst the uniformity and accuracy which they insure render them invaluable:—

This Indenture,	Dated,
Will,	Moreover, and whereas,
Conveyance,	Between, and further,
Lease,	Together with,
Covenant,	And also after reciting,
Assignment,	And reciting,
Mortgage,	And I hereby declare,
The Schedule,	To have and to hold,
Articles of Agreement,	Witness Whereof,
Now this Indenture Witnesseth,	To Witness whereof,
This is the last Will and Testament,	It was lastly, witnessed,
Now know ye,	And it is hereby further agreed,
Know all men,	Unto and to the use,
To all and to whom,	I give, devise, and bequeath,
All that and those,	Subject nevertheless,
Provided always,	Same and except as aforesaid,
Now the condition,	Signed and acknowledged,
Declared,	Plan referred to in this conveyance.

Rupees 2 per dozen letters.

A large variety of Alphabets, sets of Figures, &c., always on hand.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Lovers' Lamp.—This is designed as a Night Light to supersede the common Tumbler Lamp, from which so many accidents and annoyances arise: it will give a good steady light for twenty-four hours without attention.

Price with box of wicks ..... Rs. 5

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Ivory Pocket Rules with electrum joints, by Buck. One foot, four-fold. Rs. 3 8 to Rs. 5 0
Ditto Two „ „ ..... 10 0 to 12 0
Improved ditto, with bevilled edges and ten different scales. From 16 inches upwards 15 0
Ditto ditto ditto Boxwood 5 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Vulcanite Set Squares, by Stanley. This material is found to answer admirably, it is hard and smooth, and never warps.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Architects' Scales, by Stanley, just received. Boxwood, Rs. 2-12. Ivory, Rs. 7-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Mordan's Wellington Pencil-Cases.—A neat pocket requisite, Ivory, Ebony, or Porcupine quill, mounted with silver. Price Rs. 3 each.

Mordan's Sterling Silver Telescope Pen and Pencil Holder, strong, durable, and handsome. Rs. 10.

Mordan's Superior Penholders, Ivory, Ebony, and Porcupine quill, mounted with silver. Rs. 3 to 4.

Mordan's Safety Holder, with sliding cap made especially for Gold Pens, Ivory and Ebony, mounted with silver. Rs. 4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Compendium of Games, a beautifully finished polished teak-wood box, containing the following, all of the best quality:—Chess, Draughts, Back-Gammon, Dice, the Race Game, Counters, Dominoes (double nine), two packs Cards, Cribbage Board, &c., &c. Rs. 65.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

New Series of Bombay Photographs, by J. Sache, 12 by 10 inches. Each Rs. 2-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Chesson and Woodhall's Library.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW OPERATIC PIECES.

At Reduced Prices, 7 annas per shilling.

Lovers of Music are requested to call and make a selection from our varied stock, the whole of which it is not convenient to advertise at one time.

The Minstrel Boy, by J. C. Callcott	Rs. 1	5	
Grand Caprice Hongrois. Etude de Concert, by Ketterer	1	5	
Grand Duchess of Gerolstein, by Cramer	1	12	
Twas within a Mile of Edinbro' Town, by Liebich	1	5	
Farewell, by F. V. Kornatzki	1	5	
Voices from the Hill Side, by Rockstro	1	12	
Nymphs of the Fountain, by Brinley Richards	1	12	
Fairy Footsteps—Amber Witch	Each.	1	12
La Promesse Donnee Pensee Fugitive	1	5	
Music of the Ocean	1	5	
Lurline—Gaiete De Coeur	Each.	1	12
Rose D'Amour—Boat Song	„	1	5
Day Dreams, by Arthur S. Sullivan	„	1	12
Violet Land—Hesper a Nocturne	Each.	1	5
Faust—Thrilling Birds—Marietta	„	1	12
Espaniola—Silver Moonlight—Sunset	„	1	5
Mignonette—Lalla Rookh—Rule Britannia	„	1	12
The Sea-Boy's Dream, and Love's Confession	„	1	12
Clochette, and the Sword Song	„	1	5
Will o' the Wisp, and the Ocean Bird	„	1	12
Home they brought her Warrior Dead, by Kuhe	„	1	12
The Waits, and Love's Dream	„	1	5
L'Africaine, and Impromptu	„	1	5
Kathleen Mavourneen, by Harold Thomas	„	1	12
Sparkling Showers,—Sans Souci,—The Bell Trio	Each	1	12
Woodland Thrillings, by Liebich	„	1	5
The United Service, as played by all the bands	„	1	12
Le Carnival De Venise	„	2	4
Song of the Bee, Fantasia de Salon	„	1	12
Deuxieme Fantasie sur Oberon, de Weber	„	1	12
Half-hours with the best Composers, by Beethoven	„	1	12
„ Ditto ditto by Mozart	„	1	12
Jullien's Cadeau, containing Valses, &c. (Illustrated)	„	2	4
20 Etudes Pour Sax-horn (Alto)	„	4	0

Select Airs from Sacred Operatic and other works of the best Masters arranged as Pianoforte Solos 2 4

Bombay, 15th July, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Bank of Bombay (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Account up to 30th ultimo.
2. To declare a Dividend, and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserved Fund.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Henry Maxwell, Esquire, and Kessowjee Naik, Esquire, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To determine how the Shares of the Reserved Issue, which have not been taken up by the Shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay shall be dealt with.
6. To sanction the opening of New Branches of the Bank at Sholapore and Dhollerah.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th July, 1869.

Application having been made to the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, that PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of SOOTAR (Carpenter) OOKA LAKHMAN, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, should be GRANTED by the said Court to NANI, sole widow, and GONETI, Executrices according to the tenor of the said Will of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1869.

J. S. HURRELL,
for Mr. G. S. Judge.

Educational Establishment, La Chatelaine, near Geneva (Switzerland).

International Institution.

Head Master.—Chs. Thudichum and Ferd. Lotheissen, Ph. D.

Our large and commodious Establishment is delightfully situated on the banks of the Rhone, at a distance of about 20 minutes' walk from Geneva, and commanding splendid views, on the one side of Mont Blanc and the neighbouring Alps, and on the other of the long chain of the Jura. Not only is the situation in the highest degree magnificent and healthy, but the extensive premises are also exceedingly convenient, and well adapted to their purpose, being provided with a large open play-ground, a covered riding school, and an excellent gymnasium—the whole surrounded by shady walks and green fields, and within 5 minutes' walk of a perfectly safe bathing place in the blue and pure waters of the Rhone.

The health of the pupils, and their intellectual, moral, and social improvement are objects of our unremitting care and attention.

The various branches of study are:—

Religion.	Latin.	German (Rhetoric and Literature).
Reading.	History.	French (idem) Chemistry.
Writing.	Geography (General and Commercial).	English (idem) Drawing.
Arithmetic (Commercial Calculation and Book-keeping).		Mathematics, Gymnastics, and Swimming.
Correspondence (Familiar and Commercial).		Natural History.
Greek (Ancient and Modern).		Experimental Philosophy.

Italian, Spanish, and "Leçons d'Agrément," such as Music, Riding, Fencing, Dancing, &c., extra.

Prospectuses, giving every information, with a drawing of the buildings, and addresses for further references in England, America, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Australia, &c., &c., to be had on application to A. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

A Gentleman will be glad to meet with some one willing to give LESSONS in the FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Address D., Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

The Royal Visit.—Special announcement to Indian Sportsmen.

Mr. J. D. Dougall,
Gun and Rifle Manufacturer,
St. James's Street, London,

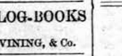
Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

Mr. Adolph Gabriel, Dentist.
Adelphi Family Hotel
(Private Rooms),
Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.



Cutler, Palmer, & Co., Wine Merchants to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Bombay House, Dean Lane.

To our many Constituents and to the Public in general we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several large Shipments of our various brands. We would draw especial attention to the following Select Brands, which are confidently recommended.

Champagnes,
which have arrived in excellent condition.

Finest Dry Sparkling	Rs. 36
Do. do. in Magnums	„ 74
Fine Sparkling	„ 32
Good Sparkling, for Cup and Ball purposes	„ 27

The above we have also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.

Sherries.

Amontillado, a very choice Wine of delicate flavour		Rs.	32
Amoroso, very choice and full flavoured		„	28
Our celebrated BROWN SEAL Sherry, a soft pale and dry Wine		„	22
Old and very choice EAST INDIA MADEIRA		„	33

Bordeaux Wines.

Chateau Mouton, Gold capsule	Rs.	30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule	„	25	„ 14
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule	„	22	
Medoc, Red capsule	„	15-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule	„	22	

In addition to the above Selection, our Godowns are well stocked with our usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, as enumerated in our General List.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

James Muir & Son's celebrated Edinburgh Pale Ale, in excellent condition, just landed. Delivered from the Godowns only, for cash:

Quarts Rs. 4-8 per doz. } in casks of 4 and 8 dozen re-
Pints „ 3-0 } spectively.

Apply to our Godownkeeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

For Sale at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

For Sale, at the Godown of the undersigned, from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne.....each case 4 doz. Rs. 16 per doz.

Do. Pauillac	„	4	„	12 „
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	„	1	„	13 „
1864 Chateau Larose	„	1	„	20 „
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1	„	25 „
Brandy.—Robin et Cie's 3 years old	„	1	„	22 „
Do. 10 „	„	1	„	30 „
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1	„	20 „
Sherry.—Gibb & Brucel's green seal	„	2	„	18 „
Do. red	„	2	„	22 „
Do. Amontillado	„	2	„	30 „

Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case. Rs. 18 per doz.

Macnee, Thomsen, & Warneken.

For Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Champagne

Champagne	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts 18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	„ 20
do. do.	B. & E. Perrier ...	„ 36

Sparkling Rock and Moselle.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts 42
do. Hock	do. ...	„ 23
do. Moselle	do. ...	„ 22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do. ...	„ 22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse ...	„ 30
do. Moselle No. 2	do. ...	Pints 31
do. Moselle No. 1	do. ...	Quarts 22
do. Moselle No. 1	do. ...	Pints 23

Still Hock.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Fabstmann Son	Quarts 54
do.	do. ...	„ 48
Marcobrunner	do. ...	„ 30
Boxbentel Steinwein	do. ...	„ 24
Liebfraumilch	Gobr. Schmits	„ 18
Hochheimer	do.	„ 26
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	„ 32
Rudesheimer	do.	„ 36

Clarets.

Bages Pauliac	R. G. Hobbs & Co...	„ 34
Milon Pauliac	do. ...	„ 34
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do. ...	„ 28
Vrai canon	H. & C. Balaresque.	„ 24
Chateau de Frandis	do. ...	„ 19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	„ 24
Chateau Leoville	do. ...	„ 19
Baumes Sauterne Superior Monthoull Frane fils Aine	do.	„ 36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do.	„ 24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do. ...	„ 24

Sundry Wines and Brandies.

Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts 26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	„ 22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co ...	„ 30
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co...	„ 24
Old Cognac	do. ...	„ 30
Absintho	do. ...	„ 30
Burgundy Porto	do. ...	„ 12
do.	do. ...	„ 16
Best Old Cognac	do. ...	„ 30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	„ 30
Brandy	John Bakes ...	„ 15
Boncknamp of Maagbitter	H. Underberg Albrecht...	„ 20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts ...	„ 20

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

W. Bertrand and Co.'s Bordeaux Wines.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 10 per doz.
Chablis	„ 14 „
Hunt Barsac	„ 14 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs.	22 per doz.
Vieux „	Do.	„	18 „
Cognac „	Do.	„	16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,

C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast" "with a Saltier."

AY...	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens..	„ 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	„ 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	„ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	„ 56
MUSCAT MOSELLE	„ 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry.	„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	„ 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	Rs. 2-2
COGNAC BRANDY, C. J. Tovey's $ 1	„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SECRETARY for the GOKULDAS TEJPAL'S CHARITIES, on a salary of Rs. 200 per month. He must be a Hindu, thoroughly acquainted with the English and Gujarathi Languages, and conversant with accounts. For further particulars apply, up to the 24th instant, to Dr. BHAU DAJI, Chairman of the Managing Committee of Gokuldas Tejpal's Charities, or to the undersigned.

By order,
VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK,
Vice-Chairman.

492, Girgaum Road, Bombay, 7th July, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

To be Let, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

To be Let, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

To be Let, for Four Months, up to 31st October 1869, the airy and commodious Bungalow, situated on the Bellasis Road, at the east end of the Byculla Commission Stable.

For terms apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Monsoon WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
Hosiers, Glovers, and General Warehousemen.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
DEAN LANE.

Monsoon Season.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

Hosiery Department.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

Shirt Department.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60 to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55 „ 65
BADHAM'S	Cambric Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each	7 „ 30

Scarf and Tie Department.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S Scarfs and Ties.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Bolton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Wing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

Travelling Department.

| | | Rs. | Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET strong. Steady inquiry for New Bank of Bombay shares and the reserved issues. Colabas and Mazagons are little lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

sub-scribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	East divi-dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
1,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	610
2,150,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600 nl.
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	337½
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	250
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142—43
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	417½

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200 pm	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	30 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750 pm	Apollo Press Co.	10,600
80,000	2,000	2,000	400 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,430
...	500	500	100 do.	Do. New	610
...	1,250	1,250	100 do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,500
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1,100
937,500	3,500	3,500	1000 pm	Fort Press Co.	10,500
60,000	2,000	1,200	100 pm	Franji Cowasji Press	1,300
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 pm	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	300
20,000	2,500	2,500	400 pm	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,630—5
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	10,01
2,080,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	600
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Freze Land	95
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,215
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	285

SHIPPING COMPANY.

6,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1,290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,700
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	450
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,300
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	780
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Bronch Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,225
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,510
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	680
700,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,175
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares 198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares ..... Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co. 33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company ... 190
100	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co. ..... 240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.			
1,045,000	500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay ...	45
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3—3½
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay P'decy B'k.	5½
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	6
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
270,000	130	68	Apr. '67	Old Financial	7

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	510
800,000	3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	125
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast ...	5

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 16.

Gordon, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Europe. Shoubridge, Captain, Bengal Army, on private affairs, from London.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 16.

Lynch, Ensign, 95th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 15th July, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that officers of the Royal Artillery are not to be detached to Convalescent Depots, unless under sanction from Army Head Quarters. In future, therefore, when it is proposed to detail such officers for Depots, their names must be submitted to the Adjutant General for His Excellency's order.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieutenant A. M. Hogg, Staff Corps, Second Squadron Officer, 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as Commandant, with effect from the date he assumes command, vice Lieutenant Myers, proceeded to Europe, on medical certificate.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that all applications for pensions, in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition, shall be preferred by the 15th August 1869, after which date no claims will receive consideration.

Major C. S. Heathcote, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Bombay Garrison.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d.	to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d.	to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal. ,,
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.	to £4 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Mauritius	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0	to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Charges.	Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Roslin Castle	Davidson	Newcastle, May 20.
	Mogul	Blyth	Freeman, June 14.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Ivanhoe, Robertson, to Zanzibar.

Ship Sparkenhoe, Butler, to Singapore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 11	Madras (s)	McKirdy	Moulmein, July 4.	
	United Service (s)	Tough	Hongkong June 19.	
	Cortings	Bagot	Madras, July 5.	
	Benton	Worlthorton	London, March 25.	
	Nor Wester	Young	Liverpool, March 29.	
	Rooparell	Jackson	London, April 19.	

DEPARTURES.

July 11	City of Perth	...	...
	Albert Victor	...	...
	Jorawar	...	...

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland ... per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 20th July, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	July 20	Tuesday	Aug. 31
,,	,, 27	,,	Sept. 7
,,	Aug. 3	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 10	Saturday	,, 25
,,	,, 17	,,	Oct. 2
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 9

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 23rd July, at 10 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	July 23	Friday	Sept. 3
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 20	,,	Oct. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Oct. 29
,,	Sept. 3	,,	Nov. 26
,,	Oct. 1		

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

August 9th.	November 5th.
September 9th.	December 6th.
October 4th.	

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

10th August.	6th November.
7th September.	4th December.
9th October.	

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	July 20th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	July 23rd.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	Aug. 6th.	Noon.	Noon.
Muscat	6th and 20th	,,	,,
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1865.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railwa
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railways
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
ak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION,

for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. C. F. H. Johnston.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

A. C. Moore, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapore European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Warden.	W. Wedderburn, Esq.
Hon. A. H. Campbell.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.

Hon. Secretary—John Cameron, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. Cooper, B.A.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss Watling.

The School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

Now Ready,

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

JUST PUBLISHED, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, a reprint of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CRICHTON—July 15th at Bombay, James Patten Heath Crichton, aged 4 years.

SMITH—July 16th, at Dadur, near Bombay, of premature confinement, Sarah Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Samuel Seaton Smith, Chief Inspector G. I. P. Railway Police, aged 31 years and 12 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

GREY—July 3rd, at Melrose, Simla, the wife of Captain L. J. H. Grey, of a daughter.

JACKSON—July 6th, at Kalcemut, near Almorah, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Jackson, Stud Department, of a daughter.

CLIFFORD—July 7th, at Goruckpore, the wife of Mr. R. H. Clifford, C. S., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

Is there a scarcity of marriageable European women in India? The question is very far from being an uninteresting one. The healthy state of society is dependent, as political economists tell us, on a just relation being maintained between the numbers of the two sexes. It is well known that where either sex predominates considerably over the other, there the moral condition of the community is at a very low level. In fact, the disparity between the sexes in a community is, as it were, one of the measures of the unsoundness of its social status. Garrison towns have never been noted for virtue whatever other advantages they may claim. The men exceed the women by large numbers, and the very worst results follow. Nor is the state of things at all more satisfactory in those towns in Europe where women are found in greater numbers than men. There is quite as much vice in the one case as in the other. To the moralist it is humiliating to think how little removed the average man is from other animals. Almost the same laws apply equally to both. The man's ability to curb his evil propensities or strong passions is not much greater than that possessed by animals. This being the case, it is easy to understand the danger that must attend any community which exists under abnormal circumstances. If the feelings and desires have not a legitimate outlet, the effects will render themselves clear to the most ordinary observer. Fifty or sixty years ago the number of young English ladies who came out to this country was so small that it was no uncommon thing for civilians and officers to marry native women. In fact, the supply of wives fell so short of the demand that the society of that period was forced to adopt other means to attain its ends. Nor was a man looked down upon then who had what used to be termed a "blackbird." This of itself shows that the practice of marrying native women was not much condemned by Englishmen. But a very different feeling exists now, and rightly so. The man who is bold enough to wed a native lowers himself inestimably in the eyes of his neighbours. The truth is that he has no sufficient excuse to urge in these days for his conduct. Even if English women should not be so plentiful as the requirements of the community should seem to call for, still the facilities of getting to England close every loophole of complaint. To the man of right feeling there is something very repulsive in the union of a European with a native. The married life of the middle and upper classes of the English is, we think, the happiest in the world. In no country are the associations of the domestic hearth of so pleasurable or lofty a nature. Even our very language shows it. The words "home" and "wife" have no equivalent in the French language. The Frenchman has his "house," but his home is virtually in the streets. His wife he calls his "woman." The Englishman prides himself on his home, and looks for nearly all his happiness in it. While the Frenchman spends his time in gadding about, the Englishman is generally content to stay at home. It is because the English home calls up such pleasant recollections to us all that the idea of marriage with a native shocks our sentiments so much. It seems so debasing to our nature to form a union with a woman who can in no way sympathise with any of the higher instincts and aspirations of the educated Englishman. All marriages must produce one of two results. Either the more refined and intellectual of the contracting parties raises the lower and coarser person to his or her level, or the former is dragged down to the level of the latter. We have only to look around us to be convinced of the truth of this. Many a man who has married a servant girl has educated her and raised her to his own position. So likewise the influence of a refined woman over a coarse and brutal nature is not less marked. If, however, the man or the woman is unable to raise the partner to a higher moral standard, the effect after a few years is plainly visible to all. Each is lowered by contact with the coarser element. What, therefore, must take place when an Englishman marries a native? Is it possible for him in the course of a few years to elevate a woman to his level who is removed at such an immeasurable distance from it? Can she minister to any of his higher instincts? All the associations of her former life with her own class of people render it almost impossible for her to change her life—its feelings, its thoughts, its actions. Is not the fact patent to us all that those Europeans who have married native wives have borne the marks of their union through life—that the woman, unable to rise, has dragged the man down to a lower level?

It is really a serious evil in India that there should be so great a disproportion between European men and women. The number of bachelors in every large station is so much in excess of the number of marriageable ladies that one need not go far to ascertain the cause of the comparative moral laxity of society generally. We are not of opinion that English men and women are in the abstract worse in India than in England—human nature is pretty much the same all over the world; but they are worse while in India because their temptations are greater. In England there are so many legitimate pursuits and pleasures which serve to subdue the coarser feelings and emotions, that the state of society is altogether much more healthy. But in India these sources of occupation and amusement are denied to us, and we are compelled to resort to other means for excitement. A man who has no resources in himself in India is over and over again driven to the bottle, or to something worse. The same man in England would probably be no more vicious than his neighbours. With constant employment and society the temptations would not be like those against which he has to struggle in this country.

The first essential for the wellbeing of every community is a due adjustment of the numbers of the two sexes. Fortunately, more English women come out to this country every year. The disparity between men and women is nothing like so great as it used to be. The truth is that in the early periods of Indian society, when so many Europeans were married to native women, there were not so many daughters of purely English parents as at present. Very few ladies come out to this country simply on the speculative principle, without any relative to go to. The greater number are the daughters, nieces, and connections of men who are in the country. This class is increasing year by year, and is likely to continue increasing. The matrimonial market in India is one of the best in the world, because, as we have already pointed out, the supply of women falls so far short of the demand. It must be remembered, too, that the number of bachelors in good and comfortable circumstances is very large. The rapidity with which women marry who possess good looks and lady-like manners is proverbial. Constantly does one hear in this country of three and four men having proposed to a single woman within a few hours of each other. Surely every one must have observed the host of admirers which a new pretty face attracts at the band-stand. In fact, a good-looking girl in India may, if she likes, have almost her pick of all the bachelors in the place. The worship accorded in this country to a beautiful woman is enough to turn her head. Many a girl is spoilt by it. If the disparity which now exists between men and women among the upper classes of Europeans in this country were found in a lower grade of society, in which the resources of individuals to occupy and amuse themselves are exceedingly small, vice of a particular nature would develope itself in a very marked manner. In Indian society, as at present constituted, it is not likely to exceed certain moderate limits, except occasionally, at particular stations, where the bad example of two or three people in a high position cannot be counteracted for the want of influence on the part of the rest of the community. As idleness is the parent of all vice, so to work must we look as the great means for its prevention. The great curse of the common soldier's life is lack of employment If he had not so many idle hours on his hands the moral state of the regiment would be considerably improved, and we should even see the result in the mortality tables. The great safeguard to society among the upper classes of Europeans in India is the daily routine of work, more or less hard, from ten o'clock in the morning to five o'clock in the evening. A man who is fagged out at the close of the day has little desire for more than a good dinner and a sound sleep after it.

WE received yesterday a copy of the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1868, too late, however, to enable us to do more this morning than simply mention its publication.

THE interesting character of Sir Bartle Frere's letters to the late Governor General, in reference to the old Bank of Bombay, induces us to devote a good part of our space this morning to their publication. It is in the appendices to the Commissioners' Report that they are put in print for the first time. They throw some light on the relations existing between the Bombay Government and the Supreme Government in the times when they were written, and many incidents of more than a curious interest are scattered throughout them. What a commentary on the state of things about the close of 1865 do we find in the fact that the local Government thought of obtaining pecuniary relief from the treasury of the Gaekwar of Baroda and were only prevented from doing so by the circumstance that the Gaekwar's money did not consist of Company's rupees! Sir Bartle himself records it.

UP to the 5th instant, we observe, no rain had fallen in Marwar. The cultivators are reported to be in a desponding state, being unable to sow their fields.

THE "Delhi Gazette" mentions a rumour that Burjore Singh has died of heat apoplexy in the jungles! but thinks the authorities should not credit it.

THE "Oudh Ukhbar" informs its readers that the Governor-General has ordered *khus-khus tatties* to be provided for all carriages on all Indian railways, owing to the great heat. The "Oudh Ukhbar" is probably wrong, but the idea is none the less a good one.

THE "Nujm-col-Ukhbar" explains why Colonel Haynes resigned the office of tutor to the young Maharajah of Mysore, as follows:—"He did not wish to be under the orders of the Secretary of State, and he had, moreover, become a *vizenused one*" (*sic* in the report of the Government Translator) "in the hands of fraudulent people of the State."

ATTEMPTS have been, and are still being, made to bring into the market escheated Government promissory notes to a large amount which belonged to the rebels before the mutiny, but became escheated in consequence of their owners' rebellion. The "Pioneer" warns the public who have money to invest in Government securities to be on their guard.

"IT will be no news to you probably," says a correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette," "that the Jhansie cantonment is to be broken up, and the troops removed by the end of 1870, or in the early part of 1871. The civil station is also to be transferred to some other locality in the district, most likely Mow Ranee pore, about thirty miles distant from here on the Nowgong road."

AMONG the names of gentlemen called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, we observe that of Mr. A. E. Sharpley, lately a pleader and well known in the N. W. Provinces; and among those called by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn that of Mr. R. H. Smith, Sub-Judge of Benares, and for some time officiating Civil Judge of Lucknow.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A LETTER from Mussoorie says—"There is little or no news here. There was a ball at the Club on the evening of the 9th, which was well attended and went off well. Poor General Burney has been dangerously ill, having very lately had two attacks of apoplexy. In the first of these he fell on his head and caused a slight concussion of the brain; but I am glad to say he is now much better. General Nash is also very seriously ill; he has been more than once given up, but I hope he will rally and recover. Very little rain here, which is most unusual for the hills at this time of the year."—*Mofussilite.*

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 25TH JUNE.

THE principal military incidents which excite attention at present are, that Her Majesty the Queen is to hold a review to-morrow in Windsor Park in honour of the Viceroy of Egypt, who is now in this country paying a visit with the object of obtaining from England, as well as the other great powers, a guarantee of the neutrality of the Suez Canal;—and the fact that when the Viceroy arrived at Charing Cross station the escort of Life Guards which was intended to accompany him from Charing Cross station to Buckingham Palace did not arrive until half an hour after the appointed time, and a quarter of an hour after the Viceroy had already left the station. Nothing could more clearly exemplify the paucity of our military resources and the weakness of our military organization than the immense exertion which it has required to concentrate a small force at Windsor for to-morrow's review. Although every soldier who will appear before the Viceroy to-morrow was stationed in a garrison within a very easy day's march of Windsor camp, it has required as much consideration, calculation, and correspondence to assemble there the strength of by no means a strong brigade as the general staff of a continental army would probably have bestowed upon the strategical combinations of a campaign. For almost a week the War office, the Horse Guards, the staff at Aldershott, Goldsticks and Silversticks have been in a flutter of agitation and as much perturbed as if it were the most extraordinary thing in the world that a few battalions of infantry and regiments of cavalry should be called upon to make a day's march and camp out for a few days in the middle of summer. On the continent a telegram from the Minister of War could instantaneously have set a force ten times as large in motion and moved it with all its appliances and requisites twice as far in a single day. But the chronic state of want of preparation for field service in which our army is held, and the various channels through which the same orders must be issued to different troops, forbid any such simplicity in this country. Our army, available for either service or reviews in England, must always be numerically inferior to those of our continental neighbours; but there is no reason why the disposable force which we have should not be so organized and administered as to be able to take the field with all its camp equipage and appurtenances at the shortest notice. At present this is by no means the case, but such experience as will be gained by the Windsor review, if properly regarded, will be of high value in enabling us to correct our deficiencies and improve our shortcomings. Looked at from this point of view the assemblage of troops at Windsor acquires a far higher importance than a mere spectacle to amuse a distinguished foreigner. We now learn that the stereotyped field-days of the so-called camp at Aldershott are of little practical benefit to either officers or men. And it is natural that they should fail to give any efficient instruction in field exercises, for what is termed a camp is but a collection of barracks from which the troops march out to a field-day and to which they return on its conclusion. Hence there is no real camp life at Aldershott, no open air cooking of provisions, no instruction in the method of supplying a moving force with rations, forage, or ammunition, no practice in the hundreds of minute details of camp life which can only be acquired by experience, and are of immense importance in war. The field-days at Aldershott are, too, performed so constantly on the same ground, that it is as well known as a barrack square, so that there is little scope for variation even in the actual field exercises. Yet though the supposed advantages of Aldershott are of little worth, it has many disadvantages, for the soldier confined to a large encampment the whole year round loses sympathy and communication with the civil community, is practically exiled from all contact with his friends and relations as if he were stationed in a foreign country, and is wearied and harassed by perpetual drills which, while they aim at enforcing a high perfection of appearance, are of little real value. There can be little doubt that this isolation of the soldier tends not only to make military life distasteful to many already serving under the colours, but is a serious drawback to recruiting. Many lads would willingly enter regiments which were quartered in a country town where they might see something of the attractions of military life, but would not be induced to seek the recruiting sergeant by rumours of field days at a distant and dusty camp.

Every military incident points conclusively to the necessity of a concentration of the administrative departments of the army. The correspondence which has to pass between two different departments, even on the subject arranging the meeting of a force which has really only the strength of a brigade, and the time lost thereby shows how utterly inadequate our present machinery of administration would be if it were suddenly necessary to place the country in a state of defence and call out the Militia and Volunteers to aid the regular army. However perfect individual battalions and regiments may be, it is manifestly absurd to expect any successful issue from their collective action unless their motive power is good: and in war nothing can be good which is not simple. Our administrative machinery is far from being simple, it is clumsy and complicated, and moves heavily and discordantly. Such is the case for the whole army, but some of the troops now mustering at Windsor are specially unfortunate. There can be no doubt that if war were imminent the Life Guards and Horse Guards must be placed directly under the authority and control of the general commanding the army. What valid reason can there be that they are not so in time of peace, instead of receiving their orders from these obsolete dignitaries, the Goldsticks in waiting? These form but another unnecessary link in the system of military communication, and wherever there is a link in that chain there is friction and inertia. It is time that these officials should be required to surrender their military control into the hands of the same authorities as guide the rest of the army; and that in this, as well as in all other instances, the practices of peace should be as closely as possible assimilated to what is necessary in war. It is uncertain whether, had it not been for the unnecessarily complicated arrangements under which the Household Cavalry suffer, the present distinguished guest of the Queen would have been exposed to the unintended humiliation of having to enter London without an escort, while troops intended to accompany him from the railway station to Buckingham Palace did not arrive at their destination till half an hour after the intended time. If such is the military punctuality which results from the orders of the Life Guards being conveyed through different channels from the troops of the line, we must expect to hear numerous complaints during the present visit of the Viceroy of Egypt to England, the certain result of which must be to lead to the abolition of the Goldstick in waiting as a military authority.

Small as the Windsor review will be, as compared with the military spectacles of other countries, in this country it is certainly a step in the right direction, as the tendency of such gatherings is to lead to the temporary formation of practical camps and to the abandonment of the maintenance of permanent establishments such as those at Aldershott and The Curragh. If such assemblages of troops were more frequently made in different parts of the country, all the troops in England might annually have some real experience of camp life when more can be learnt in a few days than in years of barrack square drill; and as the Volunteers and Militia could be attached for a short time to each encampment, these too would quickly learn the knowledge of a soldier's life, which is as important on active service as the power of marching or skill in shooting. It is to be hoped that the evolutions to-morrow will be calculated as far as possible to represent real manœuvres which might be necessary in an action, and not arranged solely with the object of affording a pretty sight to the spectators.

The following is an extract from a memorandum issued from the Horse Guards:—

"It being Her Majesty's intention to hold a review at Windsor on Saturday next, the 26th June, 1869, the following arrangements are promulgated for general information with regard to the movement of troops:—

The review will be held at 4-30 P.M., and the following troops will take part in it, viz:—

Royal Horse Artillery, C. Battery, C. Brigade, 7 officers, 131 men, 141 horses.

1st Life Guards, 24 officers, 248 men, 275 horses.

2nd Life Guards, 23 officers, 236 men, 259 horses.

Royal Horse Guards, 22 officers, 240 men, 262 horses.

Royal Artillery, B Battery, 4th Brigade, 5 officers, 107 men, 84 horses.

Grenadier Guards, 2d Battalion, 27 officers, 653 men, 4 horses; 3d Battalion, 28 officers, 635 men, 4 horses.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion, 29 officers, 659 men, 4 horses; 2d Battalion, 30 officers, 683 men, 4 horses.

Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Battalion, 33 officers, 674 men, 4 horses; 2d Battalion, 28 officers, 622 men, 4 horses.

Total, 256 officers, 4,788 men, 1,045 horses.

The following is a list of the successful competitors for commissions without purchase at the recent examinations:—

R. Cooper, Corporal, 2208 marks; W. C. Bellers, ditto, 8468; A. W. C. Bell, Under Officer, 7973; B. T. B. Flood, Corporal, 7963; G. C. Dobbs, Under Officer, 7924; E. V. Huyshe, Gent. Cadet, 7905; S. J. Hammet, Corporal, 7679; D. G. Mackenzie, Gentleman Cadet, 7638; W. R. Routh, Under Officer, 7239; D. A. A. Macpherson, Responsible Under Officer, 7209; B. L. P. Reilly, Under Officer, 7150; H. N. Webb, Gent. C

THE AMEER'S BATTERY.

A LETTER from Peshawur informs the *Delhi Gazette* that the heavy battery, presented to Shere Ali by the British Government, has entered the Khyber Pass. It appears Shahmurd Khan had some difficulty in making arrangements with the Khyberees, and the battery was detained at the entrance of the Pass for some days. The Khyberees, afterwards, plundered the traders who had adopted the precaution of accompanying the battery of guns on their way to Cabul under the escort of Shahmurd Khan. The guns themselves with their escort had not been allowed to pass till black-mail to the tune of nine thousand rupees had been paid. They would probably not have been allowed to go even then, considering the proverbial Afghan treachery that had been practised by the Ameer, only that certain chiefs of the Khyber clan had been warned by the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur that they were a gift from the British Government to the Ameer.

THE WAHABEES.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) are informed that Government is leaving no stone unturned to reveal the entire organisation and plots of the Wahabee fanatics. Detectives are on their track everywhere; and the ramifications of the plotters, with all their names, are in the possession of Government. Having known them as they exist within our territories, it will be our duty now to find them out even in parts beyond. But we are afraid the detective branch of the police force is sadly underhanded. Properly speaking, there is only one detective, and he is the head.

Weak as the detective branch may be, we trust it will find support in the regular force; and with proper officers in it, there is not much doubt that such will be the case. In fact there could not be a better proof than the arrest, in Calcutta, within the last few days, by Captain Birch, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, of two leaders of the Wahabee conspiracy. On Saturday last Mr. Birch personally arrested one of these, and made a second capture yesterday.

Warrants for their arrest had been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor. One of them is a very wealthy merchant, named Ameer Khan, of Collootollah, in this city; and the name of the other is Hedaqut Khan, also a man of wealth. On being arrested, both were removed from the city and sent to the jails, in which they are ordered to be detained. Bail was refused. These captures are very important, as there has been anxiety for some time for their apprehension. This activity and energy on the part of the Deputy Commissioner of Police will have a salutary effect.

A CAUTION TO RAILWAY DIRECTORS.

THE following piece of writing from *The Indian*, a Calcutta native paper, is so unique and amusing, though treating of a subject always melancholy enough, that we cannot resist the temptation to quote it. The late accident near Etola seems to have inspired the ire of the fulminator:—

'Since the very introduction of the railway system into India, has the cry against railway accidents never ceased, and yet our paternal Government, with the most sublime indifference, is enacting the part of a mere looker on. As to the directors, they will never trouble their heads, by looking into these trivial matters as long as their purses are annually well replenished. Who *is* to look after these accidents?—The Government won't interfere; and the directors won't interfere; who *will* then? Not a single day passes on which we don't hear of some serious and fatal railway accidents. How many lives are thus lost annually? Are any statistics of the number of accidental deaths by railway collisions, &c., published by the railway authorities? And if so, don't they tremble at the immense loss of life occasioned by their carelessness? Where are they, who are thus untimely cut off by the culpable carelessness of their fellow beings? What becomes of the widows and orphans they leave behind them? They shall appear again, one and all, before the Omnipotent Tribunal, and you, too, ye directors, you too shall have to appear there to answer, if you can, the dread query that shall be put to each of you all—

"CAIN, WHAT HAST THOU DONE WITH THY BROTHER?"

'You are guilty morally, if not legally, of murder. Clear yourselves if you can. Too, too long have we remained silent, fearing lest we should be made to suffer the fate of our contemporary, the *Hindoo Patriot, anent* the now famous Shamnuggur accident case. Railway accidents are occurring daily in some part or other of India, and daily are men suddenly hurled into the presence of their Maker unprepared. Apparently none are responsible for all this needless waste of valuable human life. But there are means by which these most lamentable accidents *can* be prevented, partly, if not wholly.

'The means of prevention, the directors know full well. But have they ever tried to bring their knowledge into any practical use? If not, why have not they done so?—Are they not to suffer for thus neglecting to do what they are morally and legally bound to do? We impeach them before the civilized world of having caused the death of innumerable lives by their unpardon able carelessness. Is this the sort of example they set before their ignorant *employés*, and is it a wonder that they imitate their masters? When, O when will the time come, when we shall hear of railway accidents no more? Will the railway authorities pay the slightest attention to the universal cry raised against this annual slaughter of the innocents? When shall we have the good fortune to hear that they have taken the right steps in the right direction?

'"But what is done can't be helped," is a saying the truth of which one cannot but admit. Let by-gones be by-gones.

'But will the authorities, we mean the railway authorities, arouse themselves from the profound slumber in which they are lounging?—When might we expect better days, and sing to the tune of "*Kooch perwani good time coming?*"'

BOMBAY.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT.—We learn that Sir Charles Sargent is expected to arrive here by the next mail.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Zanzibar, per ship Winslow, on the 17th July (to-day) at 1 P.M.

THE WEATHER.—The Master Attendant yesterday caused signal No. 832 to be hoisted, intimating that the barometer indicated bad weather.

HIGH COURT.—We believe that the Judges of the High Court propose to frame new rules for the examination of candidates for the office of vakeel in the High Court.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will give his second evening party on Wednesday next, the 22nd instant, at his official residence.—*Deccan Herald, July* 16.

MAJOR G. C. EVEZARD, the Cantonment Magistrate, will, we understand, shortly proceed to Europe on furlough, and Captain Iredell, the Assistant Superintendent of Bazaars, will act for him, *pro tem.*—*Ibid.*

KULLADGHEE COLLECTORATE.—We learn from the weather report of the Kulladghee collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June that the rain fell more or less in almost all the villages. Cholera prevailed to some extent in all the talookas.

NORTON'S TUBE WELLS.—Three of Norton's tube wells were sunk yesterday (July 9) by the Madras Municipal Commissioners. One of them was sunk at the Elephant gate bridge, another at Peddu Naick's pettah, and a third at Washerman's pettah.—*Madras Athenæum.*

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Rutnagherry collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June that, owing to a considerable fall of rain in almost all the talookas the crops were in a good state. Transplanting operations of rice crops have been commenced. The districts were reported to be healthy.

THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST.—We hear that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C. S. I., has addressed another letter to the members of the Parsee Punchayet urging the immediate appointment of a high priest. We believe that Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna has also addressed a letter to the members of the Punchayet with the same object.

THE SHIP MOGUL, Captain Blyth, arrived yesterday from Freeman, with the following passengers:—Mr. C. Hosbagon, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. S. Kirkwood, Mr. F. Stoffman, Mr. W. Bryce, Mr. J. Gosh, Mr. G. D. Sidman, Mrs. Hosbagon, and Mrs. Buxey and child. The Mogul reports having at the commencement of her voyage experienced heavy weather. Forty horses died on the passage.

SURAT COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Surat collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June we see that there was a general cry for rain. The crops were in good condition. The districts were reported to be healthy, except a few villages of Bulsar, Pardee, Soopa, Walore and Bardolee where cholera was still prevailing. The cattle were free from disease, but want of grass was felt in some of the villages of Chiklee and Hansote.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I, this evening at the Esplanade Band Stand (weather permitting):—

March .....
Overture....." Military".....Embury.
Mazurka....." Myrthenfest".....Kuhner.
Selection....." Barber of Seville".....Rossini.
Waltzes....." Mina".....Coote.
Galop ....." Alabama".....Burckhardt

BROACH SUB-COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Broach sub-collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June informs us that there was a great want of rain in all the talookas. In the Ahmodo talooka the cultivators had sown dangur and kuppas in their fields, and if no rain fell in a short time it was feared that seed would have to be sown again. In the Jamboosur talooka a few showers of rain fell during the fortnight under report, and it was feared that the seed sown would not germinate unless rain fell shortly. The public health was reported to be good.

AN ADJOURNED INQUEST was held yesterday at the Coroner's officer concerning the death of Purbut Mowjee. On the night of the 11th June last, the deceased and another were sleeping on the verandah of the former's house at Worlee, when they were attacked with sticks by some fifteen men who came there with a burning torch. Deceased received a severe wound on the head, from the effects of which he died on the 8th inst. After the assault the men ran away, and nothing was known of any of them. Verdict—"Culpable homicide, amounting to murder, against some person or persons unknown."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident happened to a native on the G. I. P. Railway, between Poomulwaree and Jehwoor on Monday last. It appears that the poor man, being a stranger in this part of the country, lost his way during the night, and being fatigued and footsore through travelling, very foolishly laid himself down to sleep on the line of railway. The result was that the mail train, which left Poona for Sholapoor at 11-30 P.M., ran over him, frightfully mutilating both his legs. The unfortunate man was brought into Poona by the corresponding mail train from Sholapoor, and is now in the Sassoon Hospital in a precarious state.—

A STRANGE CASE OF ROBBERY.—A vernacular paper reports a strange case of robbery, which is said to have occurred somewhere near Nandgaum, in the Khandeish collectorate. It appears that a Hindoo traveller was coming from Aurungabad, and arriving at a spot near Nandgaum, he went to a temple to pay the idol a visit, and to rest there for awhile. Here he was overtaken by some robbers, who robbed him of what he had, kindled a large fire, threw him into it, and decamped. The unfortunate man, however, managed to save himself after receiving severe burns. The matter was reported to the Mamlutdar of the place by some travellers, who happened to see the man lying on the road in an insensible state.

CHOLERA AT DAMAUN.—A correspondent writes—"Cholera is prevailing fearfully in Damaun and causing awful destruction of life. His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Silva Costa, an able and energetic person, is reported to be in personal attendance on the afflicted, with the medical staff. Dr. P. C. D'Souza, of Bombay, who was once in medical charge of the Rustomjee Damaun Hospital, and is deservedly popular there, has been asked by the Governor to render professional assistance to the persons affected and report upon and suggest any sanitary reforms he might think of. It is to be regretted that Dr. D'Souza's engagements in Bombay do not permit his longer stay in Damaun, as since his arrival there has been a sensible diminution in the number of persons attacked, and the mortality has been proportionately less."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

7th Sunday after Trinity—July 11*th*, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 206 and 219.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 220 and 143. Anthem, O praise the Lord, all ye Heathen.

The Offertories will be devoted to the building of Camateepoora Church.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration) and Sermon. Hymns 22 and 135.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 149 and 16.

The Offertories to be devoted to the poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon by the Rev. E. H. Cooper, B. A. Hymns 205 (Bread of Heaven, on Thee we feed) and 92 (Glory be to Jesus).

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 186, (O Lord, how happy should we be), 138 (Father of Heaven, whose love profound) and 178 (Jesu, my Lord, my God, my all.)

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 88 and 135.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 150, 142, Part III. 15.

Preacher, Rev. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla.

The Offertory to be devoted to the enlargement of the Church.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board H. M. S. Auckland, near the Customs Bunder, by the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G., at 11 o'clock A.M.

CHEATING HOTEL-KEEPERS.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Charles John Coswell Spreadberry, a clerk without employ, was charged with obtaining by false pretences goods of the value of Rs. 35-8, the property of Nusserwanjee Sorabjee.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee said—I am one of the proprietors of the Hope Hall Hotel. The prisoner sent me this telegram from Surat, "to have room and gharry ready," &c. I sent my servant with shigram to the railway station and provided room. Prisoner came and had a supper and drink. Next morning he ordered the carriage, had breakfast, and went out in the carriage. He returned with one friend; then he had drink and tiffin for both. He allowed his carriage to be given for his friend. The friend did not come till 12 o'clock at night with the carriage. Another friend came to prisoner from Colaba. He had something to drink and went away. Prisoner went on calling for sodawater and wines. He slept in our hotel. Next morning I presented him a bill on account of his awful extravagance. He said the bill was correct, but he was not able to pay it, as he had no money. I told him I was going to send for a European constable. The constable came and took him to the Commissioner of Police. The bill for the day and night was for Rs. 35-8.

The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

In a similar case tried yesterday, Arthur Ezekiel Hullett, also described as a clerk, was charged with obtaining by false pretences goods of the value of Rs. 19-8, the property of Cowasjee Nowrojee.

Cowasjee Nowrojee said—I am an hotel-keeper in charge of the Clarendon Hotel. I got this telegram ordering a room, and a gharry to be sent to the Grant Road station. I sent my manager and gharry accordingly, and the prisoner was brought to the hotel. He remained there two or three days, ate and drank, and when a bill was presented, he said he had no money.

The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months. The same prisoner was also convicted of refusing to pay the legal fare due by him for the hire of a hack buggy; and as he had no money to pay the fare, was sentenced to fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 16th, 11-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west by south, thermometer 79, rain 2·20 inches.

COCHIN, 16th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·99, sky cumulus.

CANNANORE, 16th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west south, thermometer 77, barometer 29·970, rain 2 inches 23 cents.

VINGORLA, 16th, 10 A.M.—Weather partially cloudy, wind south high, thermometer 80, rain 1 inch 82 cents.

CARWAR, 16th, 9-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind strong south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·90, rain 27 cents.

TUTICORIN, 16th, 10-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind strong west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·89.

PAUMBEN, 16th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 89, barometer 29·89.

KOLAPORE, 16th, 12 noon.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77.

THE MEN ON BOARD THE BUCENTAUR.

WE are glad to be able to state that all the men who were on board the wreck of the Bucentaur have succeeded in getting ashore. Two or three reached the land on Thursday afternoon on pieces of wood, and the remaining sixteen yesterday forenoon made a raft on which they floated ashore. The Dockyard authorities had yesterday morning prepared a steam tug for an attempt to reach the ship and take off the men, which would have been an undertaking of considerable difficulty attended by risk, for the sea was washing right over the ship in the morning. But the attempt was rendered unnecessary by the men getting ashore on their raft. Both the agents of the ship and the contractor for getting off the cargo were warned by the Master Attendant's Department on 23rd June of the danger of putting men on board a wreck in the position of the Bucentaur in monsoon weather, but no attention was paid to the warning. The contractor was reminded of the danger on two subsequent occasions, without avail. The reprehensible conduct of this man, who in spite of repeated warning from the Master Attendant's Department continued to jeopardise the lives of upwards of twenty men, cannot be too much condemned; but we must all rejoice that the poor men have succeeded in saving their lives.

THE INSOLVENCY OF NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COORLAWALLA.

AN adjourned hearing of this case came on at the Insolvent Debtors' Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, Commissioner, on Thursday. The chief grounds of opposition, with the main features of the case against the insolvent, have already been published.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Co., appeared to oppose on behalf of the trustees of S. and N. Nanabhoy. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, for the insolvent.

Nanabhoy Raghoonath, a clerk in the service of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., secretaries to the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, who was examined, said he knew the insolvent, who was doing reclamation work for the company during 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867, and gave a detailed statement of the monies paid to insolvent on account of work done, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 7,08,722-8.

Mr. Marriott said the total amount inserted in his schedule by the insolvent as having been received from the Elphinstone Land Company from 1st January 1865 to 30th March 1868, was Rs. 2,60,000, exclusive of Rs. 5,212, which he received in 1864.

Mr. Macpherson said his client had received no more than Rs. 2,60,000 on his own account; the rest went to the sub-contractors, among others more than a lac being paid to the opposing creditor, Dhunjeebhoy Desai. It was a delusion to suppose that the whole of the money went to the insolvent.

Jamsetjee Furdoonjee, a clerk at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., knew the insolvent, who had received various sums from the firm in respect of salvage on different vessels, making a total of Rs. 18,216. This money was recovered by way of percentage, and the salvor had to pay all the charges.

Bomanjee Pallonjee, a clerk at Messrs. Graham and Co.'s, said the insolvent had received from the firm, on account of salvage on the *Die Vernon*, a total sum of Rs. 1,02,912-4.

Hormusjee Shapoorjee, an articled clerk to Mr. Hearn, and one of the opposing creditors, produced certain title-deeds of land belonging to insolvent, situated at Alibaug, at Callian, Kolghaum, &c., with some particulars regarding each.

Hormusjee Shapoorjee, another opposing creditor, stated his grounds of opposition to be—concealment of property; concealment and destruction of books and papers; vexatious defence; falsification of books; contracting debts by fraudulent representations, &c.

The insolvent was then examined at some length by the opposing creditor, Hormusjee, as to concealment of certain books and papers, and the case was adjourned.

The examination of the insolvent Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla was resumed yesterday. The case for the opposing creditors was gone into, and the matter will be further heard to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COLLECTION OF TOWN DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the introduction of the Town Duty Bill there was issued, amongst other instructions, to Customs officers stationed at bunders where there was no one specially deputed to collect town dues, an order that any articles landed at their bunders liable to town duty should be sent to the Custom House, where duty would be levied. This ruling has the effect of causing much inconvenience to passengers arriving by coasting steamers, &c., especially natives, who generally bring with them quantities of grain, &c., for personal use, which of course has to go to the Custom House, where they must attend and pay duty. The trouble this entails and the time it occupies, as anything else that has to be done in the way of passing goods through the Custom House, is well known, and the delay must be very galling to those who wish to proceed up-country at once.

The authorities who issued the order, I apprehend, had no idea of the inconvenience it would entail. It is, however, never too late to mend, and I would suggest that instead of the present system, that in force when town duties formerly existed should be followed, *i. e.*, that the officers themselves collect the town duty on trifling articles accompanying passengers. Of course in cases where a large amount is to be levied it should be done at the Custom House only. Formerly town dues used principally, if not wholly, to be collected by the Preventive Department; and if then, why not now? The members of this department are surely as much, if not more, to be trusted than the ill-paid staff that does the work now. I doubt whether the members of the Preventive Service will thank me for making this suggestion, which, if adopted, will bring them extra work; but the public good must be consulted before their comfort.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE ELPHINSTONE PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I cannot help expressing my surprise at the view taken by you of the Government tender for the Elphinstone Land Company's estate with its rights and privileges, and I sincerely trust our directors do not regard the offer in the same light, for, possessing as they do the most implicit confidence of the majority of the shareholders, and holding a number of proxies from absentees, any proposition laid by them before the meeting to be held on the 24th instant is sure to be adopted. How the offer can be looked upon as liberal I cannot imagine. It is true that a large number of shares have been purchased for about half par value, and the holders would be very well off on receiving Government paper to the value of Rs. 1,000; but this is not the class of proprietors whose position should be first considered. It is those who, appreciating the *bona fide* nature and safety of the enterprise, invested their savings in the company's stock at a time when the shares stood at a considerable premium, without hoping to receive any return for many years, but confidently expecting a handsome dividend at some future time; when, through increasing family responsibilities, the additional income would be more needed.

That the shares in this company will in course of time be worth very much more than par value, very few will be inclined to doubt. The duration of that time will of course be effected by circumstances at present in the womb of futurity; but it appears to me clear that if the company could pay 3 per cent. for the year ending 15th July 1868, the time cannot be very far distant when it must be in a position to pay more than 4 per cent.

The least the Secretary of State could have done to make the offer anything like equitable would have been to offer arrears of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. from the date of its contribution.

Should the body of shareholders to whom my latter remarks apply be compelled by the vote of the majority to surrender their cherished nest eggs, they will not only be losers of that portion of their capital paid away in premia, but they will have lost all interest on their money for periods ranging up to ten years, with the exception of the 3 per cent. for the last two years.

As a rule when persons are compelled to part with property for public improvements or benefit, they very properly get handsomely paid for the inconvenience; but no such luck attends the unfortunate minority when the public covet the property of a joint stock community: the majority form the jury, and the award is fixed by the purchaser.

I have been struck with the paradoxical nature of the remarks made by yourself and your contemporary on the negotiation. Congratulations are offered on both sides. Both shareholders and public are to benefit by the transfer—surely what the public gain must be lost to the company. That there would be a gain to the public in having had the use of a crore and a quarter of rupees for about ten years free from the burden of interest there can be no question or doubt.—Yours, &c.,

15th July. SHAREHOLDER.

REUTER'S INDIAN EXPRESS.

NEWS TO THE 26TH JUNE.

LONDON, 26TH JUNE, SATURDAY.

THE *Journal Officiel* of yesterday publishes the text of the speech delivered by the Emperor Napoleon to the troops at Chalons, already announced by telegraph. Thursday was the anniversary of the battle of Solferino, and in consequence of this circumstance the officers and men who had fought in the Italian campaign of 1859 were assembled by Marshal Bazaine and presented to His Majesty. In introducing them, the Marshal said that the glorious anniversary would never be effaced from their hearts,—which would remain, under all circumstances, devoted to the Emperor and his dynasty. The speech of Marshal Bazaine elicited shouts of Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperatrice! Vive le Prince Imperial! The Emperor replied: "Soldiers! I am very glad to see that you have not forgotten the great cause for which we fought ten years ago. Always preserve in your hearts the recollection of the battles of your fathers, and of those in which you have taken part, for the history of our wars is the history of the progress of civilisation. You will thus maintain the military spirit so necessary to a great nation, the military spirit is the triumph of noble over vulgar passions; it is fidelity to the flag, devotion to the country. Continue as in the past, and you will always be the worthy sons of the great nation."

Mr. Daniel A. Lange, English representative of the Suez Canal Company, has written to the papers relative to the rumours that the opening of the canal has been postponed to the 1st of January 1870. Mr. Lange says that the arrangements with the contractors, combined with the actual progress of the works, give every assurance that the canal will have been completed in October, but that at the request, and in order to suit the personal convenience of His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, the official inauguration has now been fixed to take place on the 17th November next. He mentions further that all shipping, whether mercantile or naval, conveying passengers as visitors for the inauguration will be permitted to pass through the canal free from any payment of canal dues. It will be necessary, however, for such vessels to be at Port Said not later than the 16th November in order to be ready to go through the canal from Port Said to Lake Timsah on the 17th, remaining the 18th before the town of Ismailia, where His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt will give an entertainment. The following day, the Bitter Lakes will be traversed, and the Red Sea reached, viz., on the 19th November. Such is the programme just issued by the Suez Canal Company.

The case of "Cadogan *v.* Piper" terminated yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiff. Having deliberated two hours and a quarter, the jury assessed the damages at £20, when they were sent back to consider whether the justification pleaded by the defendant had been proved wholly or in part. After another two hours they again came into Court with a verdict for the plaintiff on all the counts, and for damages to the sum already mentioned.

It is understood that Her Majesty has been pleased to signify her pleasure that Lord Rollo should be raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom. Lord Rollo will sit in the House of Lords as Lord Dunning.

The great annual cricket match, Gentlemen *v.* Players, was continued at the Oval yesterday. No less than 626 runs had been scored when "time" was called last night, only three wickets of the second innings having fallen. It is believed that there will not be sufficient time to conclude the match.

ENGLISH PAPERS TO JUNE 26.

[BY FAVOUR OF MR. REUTER'S BOMBAY AGENT.]

THE ACCIDENT AT ALDERSHOTT.

(*Daily News, June* 26.)

THE strange accident at Aldershott, in which two squadrons of cavalry came into fatal collision, was rather explained than cleared up at the inquest. It was rendered clear enough how the collision happened, but there was no explanation as to why it was allowed to happen. The second squadron of the Inniskillings, under Captain F. Stuart, was retiring by column of troops from the ground over which the fourth squadron of the 7th Dragoons was advancing, under Captain Richard D'Olier George. The movements were, however, not precisely timed, and in consequence the left of the two squadrons came into violent collision, unhorsing several men, killing one, and wounding others. The collision was evidently due in the first place to the perfect discipline of the men, and in the second to the imperfect knowledge, or attention, or care of the dragoon officer. The two bodies of men were moving like solid machines in the hands of their officers, and as Captain D'Olier George wielded his machine without due calculation of time and distance, it came into contact with that of Captain Stuart. The men, of course, saw that the collision was inevitable, but there were only two ways of avoiding it—halting or breaking ranks. No order came to do this, and as they could not act without orders, they rode on, though their comrades were in the way. But why Captain D'Olier George did not call a halt is not clear. Captain Stuart said he should have done so, but Captain George fancied that the movement "fours right" would clear them. It did not clear them, however, and as it is difficult to understand why Captain George did not see that it would not do so the public will completely concur with the verdict of the jury, who declared that the accident "was chiefly due to the want of foresight of Captain Richard D'Olier George to avert it." It is the old story—splendid soldiers commanded by an inefficient officer.

THE RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

(*Daily News, June* 26.)

THE Viceroy of Egypt must see by this time, what perhaps he had heard before, that we are not proficient in the minor arts by which hospitality is set off to advantage. It is rather our misfortune than his if our good intentions for his entertainment are at every turn defeated by the gaucherie or maladroitness of somebody whose business it is to be attentive and civil. It is only in this country that the escort sent to meet a foreign Prince could have arrived too late, and left him to make his entry into the capital without the ordinary marks of respect. If such a failure of duty had occurred in France, somebody would have suffered for it; but in France it would not have happened. We are not a very ceremonious people, nor ever shall be; but we keep State officers for occasions like these, and ought to have what we pay for. Our distinguished guest, however, has seen too much of the world to judge of the warmth of the welcome extended to him by the British people by such mishaps as these. On the other hand, we may say that the British people are too much in the habit of looking at the realities of things to be misled by the figmentary pretensions which have been put forth by ill-advised writers to abate the eminence of the Viceroy. Whether Khedive signifies King or Highness, we know Ismail Pacha as the successor of the Pharaohs, the Ptolemies; as the grandson of the greatest captain and ruler which Islam has produced in recent times—the Macedonian soldier who founded the power of his family by his military and administrative genius, and whose justice and humanity gave order and prosperity to a country vexed for ages by the contentions of a jealous and powerful aristocracy. Few of us know what particular forms of homage bind the Government of Cairo to that of Constantinople; but we know that the welfare of Egypt depends infinitely more on the character of the Viceroy than upon that of the administrators who may be in power at Constantinople. What is more to the present purpose, we know that Ismail Pacha received the Prince of Wales like a King, and we naturally desire that he should meet with a corresponding reception in his turn. There is nothing in all this greatly to offend the susceptibility of any Power in the world. In all substantial points the relations of the Government of Egypt to the Ottoman Porte are well adjusted, and we certainly can have no desire to see them disturbed; but we must really be allowed to honour in our own way those who have behaved well to us.

Ismail Pacha was an important member of the reigning family of Egypt before he was called to the vice-regal throne. The son of Ibrahim Pacha, the conqueror of Konich and Nezib, he was not greatly favoured by Abbas Pacha, his cousin (son of Ibrahim's younger brother, Tousson), who succeeded Mehemet Ali. But when Said Pacha succeeded Abbas in 1854, the abilities of Ismail were called into play. In 1855 he was employed on an important confidential mission to France, and another more remarkable one to the Pope, to whom he presented an autograph letter from the Viceroy. On his return he was appointed to various important offices. He governed Egypt in the absence of his uncle, while the latter was making a tour in Europe, and in the year 1861 led an Egyptian army of 14,000 men, with which he repressed an insurrection among the fierce tribes on the frontier of the Soudan. On the death of his uncle he succeeded to the government without opposition, and the modification which the law of succession has lately received will for the future exclude pretensions adverse to the stability of the Government and the repose of the country.

As a commercial people, not to speak of our possession of India, Englishmen must always feel a peculiar interest in the prosperity of Egypt. For us, as for other civilized peoples, that country has a fascinating attraction as the mysterious cradle of the human race. The world will never cease to marvel at the remains of its high and ancient civilization. From the ends of the earth, and to the end of time, men will visit the gigantic columns, the colossal Sphinxes, the royal tombs, the Statue of Memnon at Thebes, and the awful Pyramids of Gizeh. But the situation of Egypt forbids this interest ever to become merely historical. The modern spirit bids us think first of the men, women, and children who are made glad or sorry by the events of to-day. It is in this spirit, we are assured, that Ismail Pacha understands his great mission. He has given a guarantee of his intentions in the summoning of a body which approximates as closely to the character of a Parliament as the social conditions of the country will permit, thus securing the advantage of public deliberation for his Government; and it is well known that important changes, tending to the more efficient administration of justice, are in progress. We trust he may find his work facilitated by the observations he will make in the various countries included in his tour. He may be sure that in all his endeavours the good wishes of our people will go with him, and we hope that he also will carry away pleasant recollections of his visit.

THE OVEREND GURNEY CASE.

(*Daily News, June* 26.)

THE danger of a miscarriage of justice in the trial of the Directors of the late Overend and Gurney Company is so serious that it certainly deserves to be averted by extraordinary means. The defendants are presumed innocent till tried and convicted, but the law, speaking through the accredited mouth of the Lord Mayor, has declared that there is *prima facie* evidence requiring them to be put on trial. More than this, it has bound over an individual, under a penalty of £5,000, to prosecute them. If the prosecution were to break down now, the charges would be neither established nor refuted. The defendants, however innocent, would remain under the stigma of having been judicially declared liable to be tried, and it would be open to any one else at any future time to bring them to trial, and if they are guilty, they would escape conviction. On the other hand, the present prosecutor would be, in either case mulcted of £5,000 for having set the law in motion in a way in which a legal functionary has declared he was bound to set it in motion. Nothing could be harder upon all the parties and nothing could be a greater scandal to the law. Nor would the hardship or the scandal be greatly modified even if the Lord Chief Justice had not interposed to reduce both to an absurdity. If Dr. Thom were to be allowed to conduct his case in person, he must, unless he were a remarkable exception to the proverbial character of men who are their own lawyers, conduct it badly. If he stated properly the legal points, he would fail to extract fully the necessary evidence, he would be in perpetual risk of introducing what is irrelevant, and quite unable to raise objections to what might be objectionable on the other side. He would make a long trial twice, if not ten times, as long as need be and waste the time and money of his opponents and of the public. And, after all, the decision on so lopsided a case could not give perfect satisfaction to any one in whatsoever way it might go. We can hardly therefore impeach the prudence and wisdom, any more than we can dispute the law, of the Lord Chief Justice, in refusing to allow Dr. Thom to redeem his pledge and go free from his penalty unless he appears by counsel.

But what is to be done? The answer is plain—if the case ought to be tried at all, it is the interest of the country that it should be tried properly. The country has nothing to do with the motives of the private prosecutor in the case. All that the country can take notice of is that a minister of the law has decided that the case ought to be tried, and that in consequence Her Majesty's judges will attend, and a jury will be summoned to try it. Quite possibly the Lord Mayor may have been wrong in so declaring. Quite possibly any Lord Mayor is an unfit person to decide on such a question. But the country has declared that he is a fit person, and the country must provide for upholding his decisions. No doubt the expense of prosecuting will be heavy. Dr. Thom declines it on that ground, and if Government takes it up the expense will certainly not be lessened. But, then, that also is a matter for which the country has itself to blame. If its laws and its forms are such that they cannot be enforced without enormous expense, the country has no right to complain. And not only is it the duty of the country, as a general rule, to put its own laws in force, but it is peculiarly so in such a case as this. The offence charged is of a public nature, it is one the repression of which is of vital importance to public morality; but it is one in the punishment of which no single individual has now any personal advantage to gain. Thrown upon an individual, the duty would be neglected, unless either public spirit or revenge should instigate its performance. We have no right to invoke revenge for the vindication of our laws, and as little to call on one man to be public-spirited in lieu of the nation. But the only possible representative of the nation in this matter is the Treasury, and therefore we cannot doubt that the proper course is that the Treasury should take the conduct of the prosecution on its own shoulders. If the bill is a heavy one, we must thank the blundering of our laws; but we cannot shirk the costs at the risk of sending Dr. Thom to prison, and preventing justice from having its course.

If these considerations hasten the general conviction that it would be cheaper as well as more decent to prevent such a risk hereafter by establishing the system of public prosecutors, the immediate inconvenience will not be without its compensation. While the law stands as it does, we may say that Dr. Thom had no right to begin proceedings unless he had counted the cost to the end. But are grave offences to go unpunished unless a prosecutor can be found willing to give some thousands of pounds to bring them to trial? On such a principle it is evident that the provisions of our laws must often remain a dead letter. Nothing but a performance of the duty by the public will ensure its being performed for the public. And if not performed, the public must inevitably suffer in one shape or another to a far greater amount than the cost of public prosecutions would come to. There is indeed hardly any difference of opinion upon the abstract question of the advantages of a public prosecutor. All civilised nations but England have the system, and even in Scotland it is in full force. Multiply the cost of the Scottish system by six, and we get an approximate estimate of the cost of establishing it here. We have not the figures in detail, but they do not in Scotland reach a total of more than a few thousands a year. The more serious difficulty lies no doubt in organising the scheme so as to work smoothly and well. But our Government cannot surely be unable to do what every other Government has done. The truth is, however, that it involves a difficulty of just amount enough to make a Government indisposed to take up the question voluntarily. The public, then, must force it on their attention. Long as we have borne the burden, it does not become lighter by use. Those of us who have suffered under its inconvenience do not at all relieve others from its incidence. Any of us may at any moment be subjected to a loss by theft, robbery, or embezzlement, to say nothing of crimes against the person, and then we shall discover that the first loss is perhaps the smallest, and that the law punishes us rather more heavily than it does the real criminal. We shall be bound over, like Dr. Thom, to prosecute the accused, and then we shall have to pay a solicitor to tell us what to do, and to pay a council to do it for us. This liability ought certainly to be enough to stir us up to the extent of bringing pressure to bear upon the Government. We must make it provide for us all the relief which, for its own credit, it must now afford to Dr. Thom, and to obviate for the future the recurrence of such scandals as well as to deliver us from the perils of such loss.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th, 12-21 A.M.—Cable right to Fao Turkish line right to Fao; and Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 14th July, via Russia, 1st July.

BOMBAY, 16th, 5-45 P.M.—Interruption with Nassick

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 11th July, 1869.

Open 872 Miles.	Rs. a. p.	
Coaching	60,809 13	1
Merchandize	1,11,207 7	7
Electric Telegraph	1,088 0	0
Earth Trains	1,127 8	0
Total Rs.	1,74,232 13	2
Corresponding week last year open 873½ Miles ..... Total Rs.	2,93,237 12	5
Decrease.....	1,19,004 15	3

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH JULY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—E. Stephenson, a seaman of the ship West Riding, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three weeks.—J. Ward, G. Smith, and H. Schans, seamen of the British ship Prince of Wales, were charged with refusal of duty on board the ship, and were, on pleading guilty, sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three weeks each.

THEFTS.—Mungul Devee, a carpenter, was charged with stealing an iron instrument belonging to one Lalsing Runjoo. The prisoner admitted the offence, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three weeks.—Sidoo Mahomed was charged with stealing an umbrella belonging to S

or would they have needed it but for the extraordinary mistakes of locking up so much coin in Government paper, and then sending J. Lushington paper when he asked for coined silver.

But, as you justly say, it is little use discussing the past except with reference to the future prevention of any recurrence of such difficulties, and, in this sense, you will see that the improvement of the bank's management, however important in itself, has really nothing to do with the question. It is a paper currency question and nothing else.

And in this point of view I own I cannot agree to the opinions you express in your letter of the 23rd. You say, that, "so far as we can help the bullion dealer, without deranging our monetary arrangements, we should do so."

As I understand the case, the bullion dealer needs no help. You say to him, "You shall not coin your own silver; we will coin it for you." But it is not coined quickly, and having taken his good silver, and given him paper notes for it, you lock up his good silver in the form of Government securities.

I must say, I think that in this case he has a right to expect all the facilities you can purchase with the interest of those securities.

But this you do not give him, and your Council call him an idle, shiftless fellow, who will not exert himself, but runs to Government for help.

I think your bullion importer has good ground to complain of this.

However, the main question now is, how to provide against a recurrence of these difficulties in future?

No doubt, a gold currrency will do something, and we have sent you a memorial from very influential native merchants here, asking for it.

But, unless more care is taken in managing your paper currency, gold will only increase your difficulties.

You will think it a very local view of the case, but I cannot help feeling that your difficulties are greatly aggravated by your Financial Department looking at these questions with very imperfect information of what goes on here, where the great import of bullion is not likely to be checked for some time to come.

If you will send for Mr. Kellner he will tell you how badly the accountant offices here are manned; and Mr. Gordon, who has just come here from Allahabad, tells me he is a loser of Rs. 200 per mensem by his transfer.

I feel sure you will never get a good accountant officer here on the present rates of pay, and without a good accountant office you will be always in the dark regarding the largest and most sensitive bullion market in Asia.

MEMORANDUM ON ASSUMED CAUSES OF TIGHTNESS IN THE MONEY MARKET AT BOMBAY.

Bombay Explanation.	Remarks by the Financial Department, Government of India.	Remarks by Sir H. B. E. Frere.
The whole price of cotton has had to be paid for at once, instead of being deferred, as formerly, until the arrival of the cotton in England.	Knowing this, it was the business of the Bank of Bombay to gather up its resources, to meet the coming emergencies. How far this was acted upon will be shown further on.	This could not have been done without the gift of prophecy. The system of cash payments for cotton is quite a new one up country. H. B. E. F.
II. The exchange banks have run dry, their united cash balances at the Bank of Bombay last year being 3½ millions against quarter of a million this year.	As this must have been occasioned by bad management, further remarks on this point seem unnecessary.	This is a sweeping charge, and begs the question. None of the exchange banks failed, and all made large profits. Whether they might not have done better is rather a question for their shareholders. The difficulties they were in is some proof that the Bank of Bombay was not alone in its trials. H. B. E. F.
III. The tardiness in the Financial Department to reinforce the Treasury at Bombay with coin, and the selfish conduct of the Bank of Bengal in giving bills mostly drawn on customers of the Bombay Bank, so that the only effects on the Bombay Bank discounted the bill it simply transferred so many rupees from the discount of customers A.B. to the account of the Government.	The first intimation of an approaching tightness in the Bombay market was made by the Accountant General, Bombay, in October. Relief was furnished to the extent of seven lacs by bills through the Bank of Bengal, and the mint was ordered to work extra hours. During the month of November the tightness continued to increase. The Accountant General, Bombay, was accordingly authorized to sell bills on Calcutta and other places, and remittances were made by bills from Calcutta on the Bank of Bombay to the extent of 30 lacs. Bills were sent in preference to cash, first, because they afforded relief more quickly than the despatch of coin by sea, and, secondly, because they cost less. The practice of replenishing the Bombay Treasury by means of bills had been largely used by Government on a similar occasion in 1865, and no objection was raised to this mode of relief until December 15th, when, in reply to arrangements made for increasing the general Treasury balance by 40 lacs of bills from the Bank of Bengal, a telegraph came, saying coin and not bills was required. About the same time the Bank of Bombay telegraphed to the Bank of Bengal, saying they could not cash five lacs out of forty, and requesting ten lacs to be sent round to them in silver.	A bill is a very useful mode of remittance, when you can get it discounted, but to send a bill on a constituent of the Government Bank, and then ask that bank to discount it in silver, was a mockery. Be it remembered what was wanted was *coined silver*, not paper. The bank could have discounted as many bills as the Government wished in currency notes which were a legal tender. But these notes would have at once gone to the mint, and would have broken down the Currency Department.

As the forty lacs proposed to be sent in bills consisted of bills which fell due day by day in January, the Bank of Bengal cannot be charged with demanding too much from the Bank of Bombay in expecting them to meet the requirements of Government.

But it would appear that the Bank of Bombay never made any effort to provide funds from the pressure which they must have known would inevitably fall upon them. They neither garbled up their resources from without, nor husbanded those they had in their possession at the commencement of their difficulties.

On an examination of the published accounts of the bank, their loans appear to have continued at about four crores from 30th June last up to very nearly the present time.

Possibly the bank were not in a position to call in these loans, as many of them were granted on personal securities, and attempts to enforce them might have led, in the depressed state of the market, to serious losses and embarrassment.

But at least they should have endeavoured to keep what cash they had.

Although the bank's advances were at the extreme point of four crores, and local rates at the danger point of 10 and 11 per cent. in June last, the bank sent 26 lacs to Calcutta from July to September, and even after the heavy drain of specie set in upon them early in October they continued to sell their funds in purchasing bills payable in Calcutta, and even when the Accountant General of Bombay went into the market and sold bills on Calcutta to reinforce his general Treasury balance, the chief buyers were the Bank of Bombay. Notwithstanding their available cash had gone down from 2 crores and 45 lacs to 1 crore and 18 lacs by the 11th November, and with heavy deposits due to the public, they sent to the Bank of Bengal bills payable out of their diminished funds, nearly 8 lacs of which were supply bills of Government.

Since June last, Government have maintained in Bombay an average general Treasury balance of 54 lacs, while in Calcutta it was not over 78 lacs. The balance at Bombay has thus averaged 14 lacs in excess of the maximum balance to be kept under the agreement, and it should have been kept in silver, as a special reserve for Government, under clause 3 of the agreement. That this important clause was not observed by the bank is clear, from the fact that according to the Accountant General's telegram of 31st December, there were only 61 lacs of whole half-rupees on that date in the bank, including those belonging to Government.

	Lacs.
Cash and currency notes	170
Liabilities:	
First-class deposits	243
Government deposits	50
13th November.	Lacs.
Cash balance	55
First-class deposits	249
Government deposits	49

This criticism is not only quite beside the question, inasmuch as it is the Government Currency Department which wanted silver coin, not the bank, which had plenty of notes and as much coin, too, as it wanted for itself.

But the facts are quite incorrect, as will be seen from the following statements.

19th September:—

The sudden and unexpected withdrawal of deposits has already been referred to.

The greater portion of the Treasury balance was in copper and small silver coins, and was consequently of little or no avail to the bank.

There is no mention of silver in the agreement. Notes and cash* (which latter is the word used) must be held to be one and the same thing. The bank could have presented their notes for silver, but the question is, could the Currency Department have cashed them? The bank is apparently blamed for having shown forbearance, and for not having added to the difficulties Government were labouring under by demanding silver for their notes.

* M'Culloch defines cash as "ready money, drafts, bills, bonds and all immediately negotiable paper in an individual's possession."

The above figures will show the extent to which the bank had gathered in its resources and the sudden and large claim it had to meet. The first-class deposits alone were reduced by a million sterling.

This seems to me the only thing like a blot in the late management of the bank, which has been hit, and even this is beside the question, for it is the Government Currency Department which so nearly broke down, and not the bank.

The bank's answer would be something of this kind,—

"It was impossible to foretell that there would have been such a demand for money in October. In September the bank had more money than they knew how to lay out.

"Every bank in Bombay made the same mistake (if it is one), and all remitted heavily to Calcutta.

"The bank did purchase the bills, because a profit could at once be made on the transaction. As the bank can always sell its bills in the bazaar 1 per cent. better than Government. An amount equal to the purchase was sold by the bank immediately after."

But if this is not a satisfactory answer, it still does not excuse the Currency Department for needing the help which the bank could not afford.

Extract from Letter from Sir Bartle Frere to the Governor General of India.

Mar, Waee, June 15th, 1866.

We sent you, some days ago, a mass of papers about the Bank of Bombay. You can imagine the anxiety it has caused us, especially since I heard yesterday of the suspension of the Agra Bank, which will be a very severe blow to every bank and every house of business in Bombay. But we have not much confidence in giving the Bank of Bombay the most experienced and careful directors we can, and all the moral and material support in our power, and we can only await the result. Much as the sailor feels who, having made the ship as secure as possible, waits to see whether her [illegible] force of the hurricane are the strongest.

I find I was mistaken in supposing that we had sent home last year a draft of a bill for altering that part of the Bank Charter which permits advances on the shares of other than chartered companies. The bill was drafted, and the letter sending it for Sir C. Wood's approval was signed, when we got a call from the Government of India for a detailed report on the past management of the bank, and the submission of the bill was in consequence postponed. Sir C. Wood had strictly cautioned us not to legislate without previous reference to him and his Council.

No harm has, however, been done by the delay, as I am assured that the Charter power to make such advances has been a dead letter during the past twelve months.

I own I am very adverse to legislation just now in the midst of panic and general alarm. The public are, I think, well assured that we have now on the bank direction got the best of such banking experience and honest management as is to be found in Bombay. The run which had commenced, not on the Bank of Bombay only, but on all our banks, more than a fortnight ago, was checked by the news that Government would support the bank, but a worse time of trial is expected after next mail arrives, or early in July, and a feather might turn the scale against confidence, and cause a fresh run.

But if you must legislate, I think you had better let us do what is wanted *here*. The local legislature has, I believe, full power to do all that is needed, and local legislation will occasion less risk of groundless panic and alarm as to what may be intended.

But my chief reason for deferring legislation would be a wish to go more fully into a subject which requires more attention than it has yet received.

It seems to me that the whole system of the Government connexion with the Government Banks, both here and in Calcutta, requires looking into.

You have not as yet visited Calcutta, chiefly because the bank is so fortunate in its manager Mr. George Dickson, but there was, as you are doubtless aware much murmuring against the favour shown by Government to the bank, at various times during these past five years, and there would have been more outcry, had not all been doing so well that none felt inclined to complain of the good fortune of his neighbour.

Here, in Bombay, during our days of prosperity, the history of our Government Bank was a very simple one. The shareholders were mostly interested in the export trade, and elected directors from the partners of the export houses, instead of looking for banking experience. The then secretary was anything but a judicious or cautious man, and the Chairman, Mr. Birch, who had been sent to us from Madras as our Accountant General, had the reputation of knowing more of practical banking than any man in the Indian service.

I cannot say I ever thought so, but he always seemed to me a very safe sort of man. However, between them they relaxed most of the bye-laws which their predecessors had laid down for restricting the action both of the chairman and secretary, and did a very reckless and loosing business.

Government were the last to hear of the mischief, for their Accountant General, who ought to have acted as watchman and guardian of the public interests, was as we are now assured, the chief framer of the various changes introduced into the bank management. This will partially explain to you why I put in Colonel Marriott as a director, instead of our Accountant General (for which, by the way, you found fault with us). I have no fault whatever to find with Lushington, our present Accountant General. But Marriott is very clear-headed and independent, and not easily put aside, and I wanted to know more of the bank management than Lushington could tell me, and I could learn it much more easily from a Secretary to Government with whom I was in almost daily communication, than from the Accountant General, who, like all officers directly under the Government of India, is apt to keep rather aloof from the local Government.

With, I believe, only two or three unimportant exceptions, all the directors and officials of the bank who had much to say to the mismanagement in the days of prosperity had gone when the crash came, just a year ago, and an almost entirely different set of men are responsible for the management since.

I do not think there is much fault to be justly found with what they have done. In their official letters the Government of India imply that the bank should have "gathered up its resources" in mid-November, but I think, when you see the figures, you will say that they did quite as much in this way as could have been expected. They might perhaps have sent more of their debtors through the Insolvent Court, but I much doubt whether they would have done anything in this way, worth doing with a view to turn bad debts into good ones. The general impression here certainly is that a less forbearing policy would have added to the bank's losses.

Upon the whole, with regard to the past, it seems to me that there has clearly been much bad management, but that it is, as in all cases when you deal with boards, very difficult to fix any clear individual responsibility.

But with a view to making better arrangements for the future, the bank's history during the past two years seems to me full of instruction.

In the first place, it seems to me to show that you ought to have only one Government Bank, instead of three, as at present. I do not know what are the serious difficulties, if any, in the way of amalgamation of the three Government Banks, or of, in some other way, concentrating your Government banking operations. But I am very sure that the time is come when you cannot much longer get on with three distinct, and in some respects, rival establishments.

Then your head quarters bank parlour must be somewhere near your Chancellor of the Exchequer, so that he may personally know and be able personally to communicate with the bank managers, when necessary. I do not know how this is to be managed, unless you have your Officer of Accounts permanently, and your Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a part of the year at least, at Bombay or Poona. They must be at, or very near, one of the great trading centres. This puts Simla, Agra, Allahabad, or Lahore out of the question, and the choice lies between Calcutta and Bombay, which for such a purpose, includes Poona. Bombay is rapidly becoming, if it is not now, the larger money market. It is, and always will be, the more sensitive and the advantage of being a fortnight or even 10 days return post nearer London, seems to me nearly decisive.

In all matters of compiling voluminous accounts, which take long to concentrate at Calcutta and have then to be sent 1,200 miles back on their way to England, the advantage in point of time will be even greater.

Then you must have only one channel of communication between the financial head of the Government of India, instead of 2 dozen at the present.

This evil is not so much felt with regard to the Bank of Bengal; at least, it used not to be when I was at Calcutta, and when there was no one between the bank and Mr. Wilson (or Laing), unless he chose to act through the Financial or Home Secretary.

But it must be felt to some extent even with the Bank of Bengal when you are away from Calcutta, and here I wonder how the Bank of Bombay gets on at all with so many masters.

The Governor General and his Council of course have their say to it, and so have we here. The Accountant General's Offices and Currency Commissioners here, with the Government of India at Simla, and at Calcutta, all criticise, and act too, in moving about and drawing away funds. Sometimes in a very embarrassing manner, and sometimes, but much more rarely and cautiously, the Home authorities interpose.

Even when there is no action, the advice tendered and the information asked for from authoritative quarters is often enough to embarrass the bank. Two instances which have occurred since this last crisis commenced will illustrate what I mean. In one, we got an open telegram, to ask if it was true that the bank had lent 80 lacs of rupees (£800,000) to one speculator, who was named.

These open telegrams are too frequently divulged to others than the parties addressed, and no merchant who cares the least for secrecy ever telegraphs, if he can help it, except in some cipher-language. Had such a telegram as this become public, it might have done incalculable mischief.

In the other case, also, at the commencement of the present pressure, our advice was gravely asked as to the propriety of withdrawing the Government balances from the Bank of Bombay, in anticipation of a run. A somewhat similar suggestion was made in the December crisis.

You can imagine the difficulties of a bank management surrounded by so many physicians, and some of them capable of giving such foolish advice.

On these four points: (1) the necessity of having but one Government Bank; (2) of having its head quarters at Bombay; (3) of placing the Government control and connexion with it in one office and not, as now, in half a dozen; and, (4) of having that office at Bombay or Poona. I believe that experience and further consideration will confirm the views I have expressed, but I need not at present discuss the mode in which the change should be effected.

BOLD CLERGYMEN.

The Right Reverend Dr. Hinds, formerly Bishop of Norwich, has just sent out the second part of his work on the "Free Discussion of Religious Topics," the first part of which we noticed at length on its appearance last year. The present portion of the work relates to the duties of the clergy. Bishop Hinds sets out from the principle that no really free people can consent that the Government shall undertake to determine what is true doctrine and what false, and that "the existing creed of the people alone can be recognised by the nation's rulers as its Church's creed." But if this be so, he argues, the embodiment of a creed so determined in articles and other formularies requires, "not that definite decision on all doctrinal points which may be appropriate in other religious communities; but such a statement of them as may leave room for the diversity of religious views which exists in the nation." Of course, from such premises he has no difficulty in drawing the conclusion that the rule of clerical conformity must be limited to conformity to the worship and rites of the Church, leaving unrestricted freedom in discussing its doctrines. We do not see how the Bishop can be answered consistently with the principles of representative government. In a State under such a Government, a truly national Church, to be theoretically perfect, must embrace all the opinions of the nation, because they are its opinions, and it must put forth no opinions as of authority which the weakest believers could not believe. There is at this moment a clergyman in the North of England who, when he has read morning prayers, goes into the pulpit, opens the Bible, say at one of the Gospels, reads a narrative, and then asks his hearers whether it is possible for a reasonable grown man to believe such a story. This gentleman is under prosecution for heresy, which many persons in and out of the Church of England consider oppressive and tyrannical, and we infer from Bishop Hinds' work that he would agree with them. But without asking why the clergy, who have hitherto been supposed to be the guardians and expositors of a body of truth which it is good for the people to hear, should be kept up by the State to sustain interesting discussions, any more than newspapers and magazines are subsidised, we would only ask who would be likely to be found at our parish churches under this new arrangement? Does anybody suppose that when the Church of England had been effaced to make way for such a "Church" as this, the latter would last a year? Liberty of thought can take care of itself without tithes and glebes, but Curches are built up by faith.—*Daily News.*

BORED HUSBANDS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

The curtain falls on joined hands when it does not descend on a tragedy, and novels for the most part end with a wreath of orange-blossoms and a pair of high-stepping grays, as the last act that claims to be recorded; for both novelists and playwrights assume that with marriage all the great events of life have ceased, and that, once wedded to the beloved object, there is sure to be smooth sailing and halcyon seas to the end of time. It sounds very cynical and shocking to question this pretty belief; but unfortunately for us who live in the world as it is, and not as it is supposed to be, we find that even a union with the beloved object does not always ensure perfect contentment in the home, and that bored husbands are by no means rare.

The ideal honeymoon is of course an Elysian time, during which nothing works rusty or gets out of joint; and the ideal marriage is only a life-long honeymoon, where the happiness is more secure and the love deeper, if more sober; but the prose reality of one and the other has often a terrible dash of weariness in it, even under the most favourable conditions. Boredom begins in the very honeymoon itself. At first starting in married life there are many dangers to be encountered, not a shadow of which was seen in the wooing. There are old freaks of temper turning up quite unexpectedly; there is the sense, so painful to some men, of being tied for life, of never being able to be alone again, never free and without responsibilities; there are misunderstandings to-day, and the struggle for mastery to-morrow—the cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, which may prove to be the tempest that will destroy all; there is the unrest of travelling, and the awkwardness of unusual association, to help in the general discomfort; or, if the happy pair have settled down in a vale and a cottage for their month; there is the "sad satiety" which all men feel after a time when they have had one companion only, with no outside diversion to cause a break. But the honeymoon at last draws to a close, and the relieved bridegroom gets back to his old haunts, to his work, is friends and his club; and though he takes to all these things again "with a difference," still they are helps and additions. This is the time of trial to a woman. If she gets over this pinch, and is sensible enough to understand that human nature cannot be kept up at high pressure, even in love, and that a man must sooner or later come down from romance to work-a-day prose, from the passionate lover to the cool and sober husband—if she can understand this, and settle into his pace, without fretting on the one hand, or casting about for unhealthy distractions on the other—she will do well, and will probably make a pleasant home, and thereby diminish the boredom of life. But, unfortunately, not every woman can do this; and it is just during this time of the man's transition from the lover to the friend that so many women begin to make shipwreck of their own happiness and his. They think to keep him a romantic wooer still, by their tears at his prosaic indifference to the little sentimentalities once so eagerly accepted and offered; they try to hold him close by their flattering but sometimes tiresome exactions; their jealousies—very pretty perhaps, and quite as flattering—are infinite, and as baseless as they are infinite; all of which is very nice up to a certain point and in the beginning of things, but all of which gets awfully wearisome as time goes on, and a man wants both a little change and a little rest. But women do not see this; or, seeing it, they cannot accept it as a necessary condition of things; wherefore they go on in their old way, and, by the very unwisdom of their own love, bore their husband out of his. Or they grow substantially cold because he is superficially cooler, and think themselves justified in ceasing to love him altogether because he takes their love for granted, and so has ceased to woo it.

If they are jealous, or shy, or unsocial, as so many women are, they make life very heavy by their exclusiveness, and the monastic character they give to the home. A man married to a woman of this kind is, in fact, a house prisoner, whose only hours of freedom lie beyond the four walls of home. His bachelor friends are shut out. They smoke, or entice him to drink more than his wife thinks is good for him; or they induce him to bet on the Derby, or to play for half-crowns at whist or billiards, or they lead him in some other way of offence abhorrent to women. So the bachelor friends are shouldered out, and when the husband wants to entertain them, he must invite them to his club—if he has one—and pay the penalty when he gets home. In a few years' time his wife will be glad to encourage her sons' young friends to the house, for the sake of the daughters on hand; but husbands and sons are in a different category, and there are few fathers who do not learn, as time goes on, how much the mother will allow that the wife refused. If bachelor friends are shouldered out of the house, all female friends are forbidden anything like an intimate footing, save those few whom the wife thinks specially devoted to herself and of whom she is not jealous. And they are very few. There are perhaps no women in the world so exclusive towards their husbands as are English women. A husband is bound to one woman only, no doubt; but she thinks him also bound to have no affection whatsoever outside the house and family. If he meets an intelligent woman, pleasant to talk to, of agreeable manners and ready wit, and if he talks to her in consequence with anything like persistency or interest, he offends against the unwritten law; and his wife, whose utmost power of conversation consists in putting in a yes or no with tolerable accuracy of aim, thinks herself ill-used. She may be young and pretty, and dearly loved for her own special qualities, and her husband may not have a thought towards his new friend, or any other woman, in the remotest degree trenching on his allegiance to her; but the fact that he finds pleasure, though only of an intellectual and esthetic kind, in the society of any other woman, that he feels an interest in her life, chooses her for his friend, or finds community of pursuits or sympathy in ideas, makes his wife by so much a victim and aggrieved. And yet what a miserably monotonous home is that to which she would confine him! He is at his office all day, badgered and worried with various business complications, and he comes home tired, perhaps cross—even well-conducted husbands have that way sometimes. He finds his wife tired and cross too; so that they begin the evening together mutually at odds, she irritated by small causes, and he disturbed by her irritability, for he finds her preoccupied and absorbed in her own pursuits, and quite disinclined to make any diversion for his sake. He asks her for some music; she used to be ready enough to sing and play to him in the old love-making days; but she refuses now. Either she has some needlework to do, which might have been done during the day when he was out, or baby is asleep in the nursery, and music in the drawing-room would disturb him—at all events she cannot sing or play to-night; and even if she does—he has heard all her pieces so often! If he is not a reading-man, those long, dull, silent evenings are very trying. She works, and drives him wild with the click of her needle; or she reads the last new novel, and he hates novels, and gets tired to death when she insists on telling him all about the story and the characters; or she chooses the evening for letter-writing, and if the noise of her pen scratching over the paper does not irritate him, perhaps it sends him to sleep, when at least he is not bored. But dull, objectless, and vacant as their evenings are, his wife would not hear of any help from without to give just that little fillip which would prevent boredom and not create ceremony. She would think her life had gone to pieces, and that only desolation was before her if he hinted that his home was dull, and that, though he loves her very dearly, and wants no other wife but her, yet that her society only *occasions perdrix*—without change or addition, in a little stupid. Variety is the spice of life may be, and that things would be bettered if Mrs. or Miss So-and-So came in sometimes, just to brighten up the hours. And if he were to make a practice of bringing home his men friends, she would probably let all parties concerned feel pretty distinctly that she considered the home her special sanctuary, and that guests whom she did not invite were little else than intruders. She would perhaps go willingly enough to a ball or a crowded soiree, or she might like to give one; but that intimate form of society which is a mere enlargement of the home life she dreads as too much like the supplementing of deficiencies, and thinks her married happiness safer in boredom than in any diversion from herself as the sole centre of her husband's pleasure.

The home life stagnates in England, and in very few families is there any mean between dissipation and this stagnation. We can scarcely wonder that so many husbands think matrimony a mistake as we have it in our insular arrangements, that they look back regretfully to the time when they were unfettered and not bored, or that their free friends, who watch them as wild birds watch their caged companions, curiously and and reflectively, come to share their opinion. Wife and home, after all, make up but part of a man's life; they are not his all, and do not satisfy the whole of his social instinct; nor is any one woman the concentration of all womanhood to any man, leaving nothing that is beautiful, or in its way desirable, on the outside. Besides, when with his wife a man is often as much isolated as when alone, for any real companionship there is between them. Few women take a living-interest in the lives of men, and fewer still understand them. They expect the husband to sympathize with them in the kitchen gossip and the nursey chatter, the neighbours' doings and all the small household politics; but as a race they are utterly unable to comprehend his pleasures, his thoughts, his duties, the responsibilities of his profession, or the bearings of any public question in which he takes a part. But even if this were not so, and granting that they could enter fully into his life, and sympathize with him as intelligent equals and only as companionable saints or loving children, there would still be the need of novelty, and still the certainty of boredom without it. For human life, like all other forms of life, must have a due proportion of fresh elements continually added to keep it sweet and growing, else it comes stagnant and stunted as everything else would be. And daily intercourse undeniably exhausts the moral ground. After the close companionship of years no one can remain mentally fresh to the other, unless indeed one or both of the parties is of weak mind, and of a proportionately inexhaustible knowledge. Save these exceptional instances, we must all of necessity get worn out by constant intercourse. We know every thought, every opinion, and almost every square inch of information possessed; we have heard the old stories again and again, and know exactly what will lead up to them, and at what point they will begin; we have measured the whole sweep of mind, and have probed its depths; and though we may love and value what we have learnt, yet we want something new—fresh food for interest, though not necessarily a new love for the displacement of the old. But this is what very few Englishwomen can understand or will allow. They hold so intensely by the doctrine of unity that they are even jealous of a man's pursuits if they think these take up any place in his mind which might else be theirs. They must be good for every part of his life; and the poorest of them all must be his only source of interest, suffering no other woman to share his admiration or obtain his friendship, though this would not touch his love for themselves or interfere with their rights. But this is a hard saying to them, and one they cannot receive; wherefore they keep a tight grasp on the marital collar, and suffer no relief of monotony by judicious loosening or by generous faith in integral fidelity. The practical result of which is that most men are horribly bored at home, and that the mass of us really suffer from the domestic stagnation to which national customs and the exclusiveness of our women doom us as soon as we become family men. It must, however, in fairness be added, that most men obtain some kind of compensation, and that very few walk meekly in their bonds without at times slipping them off, with or without the concurrence of their wives.

PET POODLES.

Pet dogs are very well in their way, although to most people they are not an unmixed joy. The extent to which the fashion of wearing them on the lap in carriages, and during promenades, has gone, calls for some restraint and reproof. To say nothing of the manner in which these little brutes are pampered and coddled, there is a real mischief in the constant indulgence of an affection reserved for expenditure upon a living toy. If it is bad to waste sentiment in excess over a novel, for the sound reason that the sentiment was given to us to incite to some correspondent action, it seems much worse to keep a Maltese terrier to fondle in order to get rid of a superfluous amount of gush. To be sure, some of the dogs are merely ornamental, and are taken out as definitely for that purpose as a brooch, or a bracelet, or a powdered footman, yet in many cases the ladies exhibit a most disagreeable partiality for their pug-favourites. In Queen Anne's time a black page was a necessity of fashionable equipage, and often had the honour of holding the chain of the adopted puppy: now our fine dames must have the things in their own arms, and, indeed, the dogs are so prepared for the service that they are almost incapable of walking. The other day a couple of dandies appeared in the Row with a brace of poodles held daintily under the flowers in their respective button-holes: the manly fellows had no imitators amongst the sex to which they seemed to belong.—*Daily News.*

THE LATE LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

(*The Times.*)

We have to record the death of a nobleman who, if he never held a place in the foremost ranks of politicians, was a zealous, able member of several Liberal Administrations—we mean Lord Stanley of Alderley.

The Right Honourable Edward John Stanley, second Lord Stanley of Alderley, and first Lord Eddisbury of Winnington, in the County Palatine of Chester, and a baronet, was the elder son of the late Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Alderley, who was raised in May, 1839, to the Peerage as Lord Stanley of Alderley. His mother was the Lady Maria Josepha Holroyd, daughter of John, first Earl of Sheffield, the friend and correspondent of Gibbon. He was born at Alderley-park on the 13th of November, 1802, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in the year 1823.

At the General Election of 1831 he was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest as member for the borough of Hindon, in Whiltshire, which was disfranchised by the first Reform Bill. In December, 1832, he became the colleague of Mr. W. Tatton Egerton (now Lord Egerton of Tatton) in the representation of the Northern Division of Cheshire, for which he was again chosen in December, 1834, and again in July, 1837, without opposition. At the dissolution in 1841, indeed, his place was filled by Mr. G. C. Legh, but he regained his seat in 1847, and continued to hold it till his elevation to the Peerage as Baron Eddisbury in the following year.

Mr. E. J. Stanley, as he was called, was in 1833-34 Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and for some months in the latter year, under Lord Melbourne, Under-Secretary for the Home Department, in which post he succeeded Lord Howick, now Earl Grey. On the return of the Liberal party to office in the early part of 1835 he was appointed to the Patronage Secretaryship of the Treasury. The duties of this delicate and important post he discharged with great zeal and tact, and with much practical ability, until the month of June, 1841, when some changes were made in the Melbourne Cabinet which ended in his preferment to the post of Paymaster-General of the Forces only three months before the resignation of the Ministry, when he retired with his friends.

The Whigs returned to office in 1846 on the break up of the party who had looked upon Sir Robert Peel as their leader; and Lord John Russell, on forming his Administration in July of that year, appointed Mr. E. J. Stanley Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the seals of that office being held by Lord Palmerston.

He held the conjoint office of Paymaster of the Forces and Vice-President of the Board of Trade for a few weeks before the break up of the Russell Administration in February, 1852, and again, on the return of the Liberal party to power, under Lord Aberdeen, from 1853 to the beginning of 1855, when he became President of the Board of Trade—a post which he held for three years. In September, 1860, he was appointed, by Lord Palmerston, Postmaster-General, with a seat in the Cabinet. He continued in that office under Lord Russell's second Administration, and only retired from official life on the temporary break up of the Liberal party in 1866. He was raised to the Peerage in 1848, during his father's lifetime, as Lord Eddisbury, but succeeded to the superior title of Lord Stanley of Alderley in Jan. 1850.

Lord Stanley was even better known in general society as a man of ready and somewhat incisive wit than as a politician; and perhaps there has been no man of our own time more popular than he whom his friends will long remember by his familiar name of "Ben" Stanley. At times, indeed, his wit has been accused of having in it a spice of ill-nature; but this charge is negatived by the great popularity he enjoyed in society; and nothing is more certain than that he was really a man of great kindliness of heart, and ever ready to do a friendly and obliging action even for those who had few claims on his attention. It may be added that his sterling good sense and shrewd judgment were largely appreciated by his colleagues in the various Ministries of which he was a member.

Lord Stanley married in 1826 the Hon. Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Dillon, by whom he had a family of six daughters and four sons. One of his daughters is the Countess of Airlie; another daughter, as our readers are aware, is married to Lord Amberley, the eldest son of Earl Russell; a third is the wife of the proximate Earl of Carlisle. He is succeeded in the family honours by his eldest son, the Hon. Henry Edward John Stanley, born in 1827, who has held several appointments in the diplomatic service, and is well known as an accomplished linguist.

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